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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

Washington Hatchets Swing

"Yardstick" Highly Charged

Europe May Learn to Bend

Better for Trade Than War

Introduced by Week's News

WASHINGTON celebrates the anniversary of the illustrious man whose name it bears by chopping away at the cherry tree of work relief. The President's $4,800,000,000 resolution suffers such mutilation at the hands of Senate hatcheteers that it is sent back to the appropriations committee tree surgeons. The main wounds: The Senate's easy capitulation to Labor's demands for the inclusion of a "prevailing wage" clause; the demands of conservatives for a smaller appropriation for direct relief only. Either might win a presidential veto. So the committee is asked to strip the relief measure of controversial twigs and branches and to return it to the Senate. Meantime the FERA has located something like $176,000,000 with which to carry on for a month or so. It is permissible now to wonder whether, after the political hatchets have ceased to swing, there will be any cherries left on the tree for the hungry birds of unemployment.

* * *

¶ Birmingham switches the current of controversy onto the power lines of the TVA, when charges that the Government has entered the utility business in competition with private concerns are made in the Federal District Court. Responding, TVA counsel is preparing an appeal to higher court. The basis of the charge against the TVA is that the Government project is intended to produce power primarily for utility consumption, whereas it is held unlawful for a Government plant to sell its product save as a surplus. Presently this "yardstick" by which the Administration proposes to "spank" private utilities into line, may become so surcharged with litigations that its true color may be determined. Since many observers claim to see a "Red" tinge in the background, it may be to the Government's advantage to have the courts clarify the issue by airing the actual ingredients of the TVA.

* * *

¶ Paris reveals optimism over Europe-wide pacts for peace and security as Franco-Austrian conversations begin. Pro and con talks with British, German, Polish, Italian and Austrian spokesmen show the disposition preponderant to deal with the whole deck of London proposals rather than with a few chosen cards. French Foreign Minister shows willingness to consider Germany's special problems inasmuch as the Reich consents to discuss the plan in full. Berlin, nevertheless, is not satisfied with Soviet attitude, interpreting it as a move to make Germany the scapegoat in case agreement is not reached. On the other hand, Germany is impressed by the general trend toward co-operation among the nations. With fear and distrust subordinated to intelligent views of universal well-being, how quickly all these conversations would harmonize!

* * *

¶ Ethiopia, watching Italian preparations for an aggressive advance on her mountainous passes, suddenly decides to accept Italy's proposals for a neutral zone along the Somaliland boundary. The Ethiopian commander-in-chief gets word to relay the decision to the Italian commander, and two foreign observers have been enlisted to facilitate negotions. But the "royal descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" has no assurance that his chieftains will accept this path of least resistance. They may defy him, and then what? So Italian negotiators are not too sanguine over the outcome. At Massawa and at Azmara, Eritrea, forces of Il Duce are mobilizing; the motorship Vulcan prepares to speed 5000 more troops from Rome, and many Croats and Slovenes cross the border into Yugoslavia to avoid service in Africa. It all seems a rather unusual way of preparing for the peaceful stimulation of trade which Italy claims to be looking forward to with Ethiopia.

* * *

¶ Hither and yon, flashing into the news for a transient edition or so, there gleams an occasional individual whom one would like to know. These nominally obscure folk lead interest into unexpected by-ways. This week, for instance, there flamed into publicity that Detroit laboratory worker, Christian D. Frederikson, who spent $115 to tell President Roosevelt what he thought about taxation and why. He sent it by telegraph. Didn't want any secretary tossing it into scrap basket. Then, too, there's Russell Bennett. Writes operas for play and not for pelf. Makes his living in New York, orchestrating jazz. But his recreation is writing music. His opera is about to be produced: but he doesn't care: only wrote it for fun anyway! Likewise, Lillian E. Hayes of Indiana. Trains canaries to whistle "Yankee Doodle" and fear no human. Uses patience. Works on theory that birds reason. But the lad who gets this week's prize of a patent leather perforated fish bowl is one Ernest Pugh of Charleston. His automobile stalled. "Hey, feller, givvus a push!" he yodled. The feller did. The feller was H. G. Kump, Governor of West Virginia.

Reich Agrees To Negotiate Pact Issues

Franco-British Proposals for Security Accepted as Talk Basis

Simon Plans Trips

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 23—Germany has now informed the British Government that it agrees to the whole range of subjects covered by the Franco-British agreement being discussed during the proposed visit of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, to Berlin.

This means that not only the proposed air assistance convention for western Europe, but also the so-called Eastern Locarno, non-interference and consultation treaties for Central Europe, an armaments convention and Germany's return to the League of Nations will be considered.

Return to Geneva?

As to the last point, it is pointed out here that Germany's resignation from the League becomes effective Oct. 19 next. If Germany's return to the League is delayed beyond that date it will be necessary to go through the whole business of re-electing it to membership.

It is believed here that Germany is not unmindful of the difficulties which occurred when it was first admitted and is not averse to avoiding a recurrence of such complications by withdrawing or suspending its resignation before the crucial date arrives.

Eastern Pact Objectionable

Nevertheless, it is recognized that many difficulties will have to be overcome. Germany still shows no sign of accepting the Eastern Pact in its present form. Nor does Poland. Yet it is a fact that the mutual assistance they are asked to promise goes little further than the undertaking given in Article XVI of the League Covenant. This is a circumstance which Sir John Simon is expected to stress in the forthcoming talks now envisaged at Berlin, in the hope that it will enable a bridge to be found between the attitude of Germany and Poland, on the one hand, and France, Soviet Russia and the Little Entente states, on the other, as to this particular issue.

The date of Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin is now expected to be set in the first week of March. Extension of the Foreign Secretary's journeyings, to include both Moscow and Warsaw, is still under consideration.

Schuschnigg's Visit To Paris Helps Lift Clouds Over Europe

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 23—Marked progress toward consolidation of the security and peace in Europe has been registered here following a week of intensive diplomatic activity climaxed by the Franco-Austrian conversations today.

Reasoned optimism, contrasting pleasantly with the pessimistic impression produced by the German note of last week, was evident in French official circles. It was admitted that the Government's consultations of the last few days with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Diplomatic Journeys

Upper: Keystone.

Sir John Simon

British Foreign Secretary, Expected to Make Important Trips to European Capitals

Lower Wide World

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg

Austrian Chancellor Whose Visit to Paris Has Helped Current Negotiations for Security

Governors Confer On the Merrimac Purification Plan

Bridges of New Hampshire and Curley Decide to Push Project

Plans for the ambitious $40,000,000 Merrimack Valley development project went steadily ahead as Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire conferred with Governor Curley today.

The future of this project appears doubly shrouded in uncertainty owing to the defeat today of the President's security wage provision in the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill from

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

War on Crime Gains Ground In 30 States, With Promise Of Victory in at Least 18

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 23—A major attack on crime through revision of state criminal codes—the most comprehensive drive if its kind the country has yet seen—is in progress, the American Bar Association here reports.

It draws this conclusion from information received from 30 states showing that bar associations in these commonwealths have caused to be introduced into their present legislative sessions proposals for the reform of their state criminal codes either in whole or in part.

In at least 18 states, the association declares, there is promise of impressive results in the present legislative sessions. Proposals are all based to some extent on the model criminal code published by the American Law Institute of the American Bar Association in 1933 or on the uniform state acts issued by another section of the American Bar Association.

State Police Favored

Proposals include recommendations for a state department of justice, for a unification of law enforcement agencies, for a state police, and for reform of procedure, the last somewhat technical but nevertheless calculated to make the path of the criminal much more difficult.

What is happening in Illinois may be taken as a sample of the activity in other states. After studying the provisions of the model code of the American Law Institute, and after considering other proposals of the American Bar Association, members of the Illinois State Bar Association went to work upon a study of the needs of their particular state, whose code is said to be antiquated. Gov. Henry Horner, himself a member of the legal profession, called a conference on crime last January which made specific recommendations along the lines suggested by the model code.

Reform State Being Written

But before presenting the program to the State Legislature, the Illinois Bar Association set to work to clarify its recommendations. The section of the state association on criminal law and its enforcement is now at work, through five committees, on drafting reports to give effect to the findings of the Governor's Conference.

"Many fundamental reforms are under consideration by these committees and will undoubtedly be presented to the present Legislature for enactment into law when approved by the association," said Judge James S. Baldwin, of Decatur, Ill., president.

"Among the proposals that will be ready for legislative action this year," he said, "will be measures for the revision of the criminal code, a state police bill, a bill for a state scientific crime detection laboratory, a small firearms bill, an amendment to the habeas corpus act, and a bill for securing the return of material non-resident witnesses."

A revision of the criminal code of the State now being worked out by

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Feb. 23, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4
Financial—Pages 10 and 11
Sports—Page 12

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Timetable 2
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
The Home Forum 8
The Prayer of Right Desire
[With French Translation]
Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts ... 7
News of Art, Music and the Theater .. 8
Progress in Education 9
Movie Signal Lights 15
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Place of American Schools In Teaching Social Changes Dominates N. E. A. Meeting

Department of Superintendence Yearbook to Afford Opposing Views on Economic System—Compromise Defends What Has Proved Useful in Past

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 23 — Whether the American school is to be regarded as the bulwark of the social order as it is, or as a continuous force for social change and progress is the question which is being discussed by 7000 administrators as they gather here for the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

Hotels which have been doing little business for months are jammed to the roofs. Shops which have been visited by few customers since last fall have dusted off their piles of Appenzel handkerchiefs, their finger-tip towels and their silver spoons marked "Souvenir of Atlantic City." Educational budgets may be crimped, but educators have brought brighter prospects than this Atlantic coast resort has seen for some time.

Meanwhile, along the boardwalk, over restaurant tables and in conference rooms the educators themselves are agitating the topic of academic freedom. No one could understand the surface indications of the convention who did not hear those conversations.

For some years the school people have been talking out loud about their right to inform children of the social, political and economic conditions which they must face after graduation. Indications are that this meeting would have seen more outspoken comment than in the past even without the extra flip which has been given by the case of Counts versus Hearst.

But this is giving extra edge to the situation. Hearst newspapers are being circulated generally throughout the convention charging a number of prominent educators with radicalism.

Dr. George S. Counts of Teachers College, Columbia University, who is to speak several times during the week, heads the list of those suspected of something like Moscowitis. The Counts adherents are represented in print by "The Social Frontier," whose fifth issue in circulation

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Americans Ready To Ask Publicity On Private Arms

Nongovernmental Plants Make Large Profits, Russian Contends

GENEVA, Feb. 23 (AP)—The American delegation was prepared to accept the amendment of Mr. Ventzoff, Soviet representative to the Disarmament Conference, that publicity should apply to private as well as governmental arms plants, it was understood today.

Mr. Ventzoff asserted yesterday that private arms factories were the only enterprises realizing a profit during the economic depression. He made this observation in proposing a drastic change in the American draft arms convention to place the same restrictions upon private as upon state manufacture of armaments.

Three Difficulties

The Americans, like the British, however, were not disposed to accept the Russian's ideas not yet embodied in the draft of the amendment, whereby "war potential," or industrial power nations would be subjected to publicity. Both American and British delegates believe this plan would be vague and impracticable.

It was indicated there are three outstanding difficulties for the conference: first, hostility of England and Italy to the inspection of arms upon the spot, a feature of the American draft; second, Britain's "simplification" proposal, whereby types of armaments would merely be expressed in their monetary value instead of by numbers and descriptions of the weapons, which is unsatisfactory to the Americans and French; and third, Britain's position on commercial airplanes.

The Americans are interpreting a suggestion of Earl Stanhope, British representative, to mean that importing governments must grant authority for importation of all civil airplanes, and believe this would be an unwarranted restriction upon the sale of American civil aircraft abroad.

An Eye on the Reich

Meanwhile Germany and the pending negotiations with Adolf Hitler for an inclusive European security plan are shaping the course of the arms traffic conference, Geneva experts said, and Britain is treading cautiously lest action here ruin its chances of getting the Reich into the security plan.

Particularly apprehensive are the British, these sources said, at Franco-Russian pressure for strengthening the American draft plan so as to provide supervision even of "war potential," the industrial capacity of the great nations.

That, Britain was described as feeling, might destroy the chance that Germany will participate later as well as react unfavorably on negotiations for the re-enforcement of Europe's peace.

Morgan Is to Sell Long Island Estate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Partial liquidation of the great J. Pierpont Morgan properties was extended today to his Long Island estate when 31 acres on Glen Cove water front owned by him was listed for sale.

This property, known as the Rattling Spring estate, was purchased by Mr. Morgan in 1931 from Hendon Chubb, of East Orange, N. J., at a price reported around $650,000.

The listing of the property for sale follows the disposition by Mr. Morgan last month of six oil paintings, the value of which was placed at about $1,500,000. These were marketed through Knoedler Galleries, and the same dealers, it was learned today, have just performed a similar commission for his sister, Miss Anne Morgan, in the sale of a painting by Sir Henry Raeburn, "Portrait of Lady Maitland." This was part of the collection originally assembled by the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

TVA Power Sale Is Held Illegal; Appeal Forecast

New Deal Electricity Plan Gets Second Setback in Alabama Decision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The adverse decision in a United States District Court in Alabama, holding the Tennessee Valley Authority unconstitutional and blocking its advance into 14 municipalities with cheap Muscle Shoals power, today had two immediate effects in official administration circles here.

First, it forced the conclusion that a definitive Supreme Court ruling at the earliest possible date is now desirable. An official announcement that the case will be carried to the highest court is expected shortly and the legal talent of the New Deal will be mustered in defense of the second Roosevelt agency to be declared unconstitutional by Judge W. I. Grubb.

The constitutionality of the NRA has already been questioned by the same judge and an appeal from his decision is pending before the Supreme Court. For this reason his adverse decision on the TVA was expected.

Holding Companies Hit

Second, it strengthened the hand of power liberals within the administration who have long held that so long as holding companies continue to exist in the power utility field the Government will be hamstrung and blocked at every turn by legal obstacles which the supercorporations at the peak of the power pyramid are able to raise.

In this second respect the decision increases the pressure for passage of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill which would outlaw utilities holding companies after Jan. 1, 1940 and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Congress Puts Defense Costs Up to President

Roosevelt Will Decide on Huge Sums Carried in Defense Bills

House Pushes Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—On President Roosevelt's shoulders responsibility was laid this week end for the vast national defense expenditures which are a little-noticed feature of the New Deal.

The House of Representatives yesterday left discretionary with the President increase of the regular army and national guard by 51,350 men—a one-third jump.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, before the Nye committee, let it be understood that the President himself was responsible for PWA allotments for naval building which total $275,625,204, and that they have not been so productive of employment as "a good many other" public works.

Modernization Plans

Congressional leaders also indicated that the President would decide whether the War Department will get any or all of its requested $405,000,000 from the works relief bill—if that measure is enacted—for general army modernization, a vast aircraft-building program, and new fortifications on the Pacific.

Altogether, if these projects are approved, national defense spending in the United States will rise to at least $1,500,000,000 in 1935-36. This does not include all of the $275,625,204 for the public works navy—part of which was alloted in 1934-34, but most of which will be spent in the coming year.

War Budget Voted

Thus, the President is given not only responsibility for military expenditures already taken, but for a continued increase which seems almost certain to go through in large measure.

The House yesterday passed the War Department buget of $378,699,488. There seems no doubt but that the Navy Department budget of $489,871,347 will also be passed expeditiously. These, constituting together the largest military budget in American peace-time history, were worked out by the Roosevelt cabinet and approved by the President.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, was kept in office after his term expired, the President himself announced, in order that he might carry through War Department legislative plans with Congress. And General MacArthur is sponsoring the $405,000,000 army building program, to come from work-relief funds.

Training for CCC

He also asked that CCC boys should be enrolled in the regular army for a period of two months at the conclusion of their conservation service, to train them in the use of weapons, after which they could be used as a reserve force for the army.

The $405,000,000 program would be incalculably the largest jump in strength that the American land and air forces have ever taken in time of peace. The army personnel, under discretionary authority left by the House with the President, would increase from 118,750 to 165,000, while the national guard would go from 190,000 to 195,000. The $405,000,000 covers aircraft expansion,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Utility Savings Called Petty

McSweeney Takes Police Reins

Local Option Law Jeopardized

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Light Rates Discussed

The 305,000 domestic consumers of electricity in Massachusetts are still bewildered as to the savings to be effected, individually, through Gov. James M. Curley's proposed electricity rates reductions of $2,000,000. But so, it seems, are the experts bewildered.

Approached today, utility chiefs glanced over their complicated rate schedules, scratched their heads. Tangled in their own intricate web of rate structures, they asked more time to consider. But not the advocates of utility reforms, who commented briskly:

"Just a drop in the bucket." Said legislative counsels, "Look at New York with a saving to electricity consumers of $68,000,000 last year." Said Wycliffe Marshall of Watertown, "A compromise to divert attention from progressive legislation to clean out the utilities in Massachusetts."

"An honest effort to distribute savings to those who really need them," declared members of the New England Power Association. "The first step toward general reductions throughout New England," said other utility experts. "An opening wedge for complete utility reform," declared at the State House.

Thus does controversy wage as hotly as ever over utilities. The savings expected for domestic consumers amounts to $775,000. The newspapers this morning said the saving was one-half cent a kilowatt hour, which is misleading. The one-half cent saving is effected only on the first 20 kilowatt hours used. That means 10 cents a month to the average consumer with a floor area of 1000 square feet. The domestic consumer pays:

Seven and one-half cents per kilowatt hour for first 20 kilowatts

Five cents for next 50 kilowatts.

Three cents for remaining kilowatts.

Thus, if a consumer uses 100 kilowatts based on 100 square feet of floor area. He now pays $1.50 for the first 20 kilowatts, $2.50 for the next 50, 90 cents for the last 30 filowatts, or a total of $4.90. Under the Curley program, the consumer would get 10 cents off the first 20 kilowatts. For less than 1000 square feet of floor space, the saving would be slightly greater.

McSweeney Takes Office

Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney today took over the direction of the Boston Police Department as Joseph J. Leonard stepped down from his ephemeral commissionship and returned to private life. In a brief, simple "pep talk" Commissioner McSweeney took over his office. He has already encouraged great expectations from his encumbancy by promising sweeping exposures of corruption affecting the department.

Mr. Leonard broke precedent even for long established commissioners by shaking hands with about every one in the department from top to bottom. Mr. Leonard is one of the "got men" whose political heads

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

President Depends On Public Opinion To Save Relief Bill

Chicago Surrenders Windy City Title

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Feb. 23

THE Windy City is ready to surrender its title to Buffalo, N. Y. Nineteen cities were windier in 1934, and Buffalo led them all with 97 days when the wind rose above 32 miles an hour.

Figures compiled by Frederick Rex, municipal librarian, show that in Chicago the wind only rose above this velocity on six days, while New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Kansas City and Minneapolis all exceeded this mark.

The Buffalo weather bureau comments that Chicago's winds slowed down when its weather station was moved from an elevation of 274 feet to only 131 feet. Buffalo's own station is atop a 16-story building facing Lake Erie.

Thinks Possible Loss of Cash for Jobs Rouse People

New Dealers Smart Under Senate Upset

$4,880,000,000 Bill Is Back in Committee for Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—The fate of the largest appropriation bill in American history was lost in a fog of conflicting comment in Congress today. Suffering from a smarting check in the Senate Thursday, the Administration sent the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill back to the Appropriations Committee with the possibility that it would there be cut to a straight dole.

Progressive senators, jubilant over their 44 to 43 victory on the prevailing wage issue, declared the fate of the measure would depend on efforts of organized labor; Administration leaders declared its fate would hinge on White House policies.

The fate of the huge bill will be determined by the Man in the Street, said old-time Washington observers, who have seen developments like the present occur once or twice in the past.

Indeed, as occasionally happens in democratic governments, a situation has arisen where the ultimate answer is likely to come neither from the lawgivers nor from pressure groups, but from the public itself.

The Public Will Decide

Today in the capital a pause occurred following the Administration's defeat by a bare one-vote majority by an extraordinary coalition of radicals and conservatives, and the Administration seemed inclined to let the controversy simmer for a while until the stakes at issue sink into the consciousness of the electorate.

If the voters back home give the response which the Administration that the works bill will be given a further test in the Senate; if the popular response is not forthcoming, the matter will be dropped.

In any even, the public will decide.

The issue is a fairly clear one, as between the President and the one-vote coalition majority in the Senate. The President is pledged by his annual message to "quit this business of relief." He desires to change relief from a dole to a public works basis. His program is to transfer 3,500,000 employables on relief rolls to work projects.

Plans Special Wage

Mr. Roosevelt proposes to do this by made-work projects on which workers will get a security wage—a higher rate of pay than those on relief rolls, but less than those gainfully engaged in normal employment. The object is to provide an incentive for workers to quit federal work for private work as the occasion occurs. The security wage policy has been generally indorsed by business and industry.

Against this policy, however, labor groups have appeared who declare that the so-called "security wage" would mean the reduction of growing wage rates everywhere in private industry to the lower federal levels.

The A. F. of L. has carried on an increasing campaign against the proposal from the instant it was formulated. Progressive Senators have rallied to their cause. There is no question of the sincerity of men like Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York; Senator George W. Norris (R), of Nebraska, and the like in their support. The question is really a fundamental one, and cuts to the core of the whole recovery problem: Shall wages be maintained or thrown overboard at this point, in seeking trade revival?

Republicans Responsible

What rouses the wrath of the Administration is that conservative Republicans were really responsible for the 44-43 defeat. These Republicans do not really want the prevailing wage rate paid; they want the defeat of the entire measure, and seek to load it with amendments so that it will be scrapped.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia warned the Senate before the vote that Mr. Roosevelt would veto it if it carried the amendment; and a letter from the President was read aloud as the final trump in the Administration's hand. It failed, however, to win the trick.

Only two Republicans voted against the amendment, Senators Jesse H. Metcalf (R) of Rhode Island, and Frederick Hale (R) of Maine. Two others were paired against it. Mr. Hale stands to lose the much-discussed Passamaquoddy tidal power project if the works feature of the bill is thrown out. All the other Republicans voted against the President. Conservative "Old Guard" Senators like L. J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa, Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware, Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey voted for the high wage amendment, and gratefully accepted the skillful parliamentary skill of their strange bedfellow, Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana, in the fight.

It was indeed Senator Long who actually won the struggle when he

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Roosevelt on Way To See Son Join Harvard Fly Club

Drafts Message on Ship Subsidies While on Trip to Cambridge

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 23 (AP)—A new ship subsidy program to supplant the present government policy of ocean mail contracts engaged the attention of President Roosevelt today as he traveled toward New England for a visit to his Alma Mater, Harvard University.

Favoring direct grants to American steamship lines rather than aiding them by indirect subsidy through mail contracts, the President studied a report of a committee of experts who made an investiga-

There were indications that he would put the finishing touches on a message covering his recommendations which may be sent to the capital for transmission to Congress before he himself returns to Washington.

The President of the United States came 500 miles through a snowstorm today to see his son Franklin Jr., led into a banquet hall blindfolded, heckled and finally initiated into Harvard's exclusive Fly Club.

Just 33 years ago Franklin Delano Roosevelt, popular Harvard undergrad', went through the same process of initiation that son Franklin Jr. faces tonight.

After the initiation and banquet ceremonies in 1902 the active, the new and the graduate members of the Fly Club rallied around an old piano to sing a song or two for "Dear old Harvard." Tonight the same routine will be followed.

Just Frank Roosevelt

From 7 until 11 the President of the United States was to be just Frank Roosevelt '04. All presidential worries—including the problems rising over the rough handling of his $4,880,000,000 works-relief bill received in the Senate, and a special message to Congress recommending a new ship subsidy system to replace present ocean mail contracts—were to be left on the Fly Club doorstep with the secret service men.

The most elaborate and complete plans New England has seen since Lindbergh's arrival to protect the movements of a single individual from pryers and snoopers have been laid for the President by the Boston and Cambridge police forces.

According to schedule the presidential train was to stop in Springfield where a squad of nearly 50 detectives will join the party. Every foot of track over which the train passes has been inspected and checked.

Arrives at 6 P. M.

Arriving in the Beacon Park yards of the Boston & Albany Railroad in Brighton, just off Cambridge Street, at 6 p. m. Governor Curley, "before the convention" friend of the President's, will officially welcome Mr. Roosevelt to Massachusetts and New England.

The presidential party will drive along the Boston-Brighton bank of the Charles, cross over at the Anderson Bridge, and enter the area of four square blocks roped off to the general public. Even Fly Club members will not be allowed to drive their cars inside this area.

The exclusive Fly Club, about which its members are loath to reveal a single secret, is considered one of Harvard's top-notch dining clubs. It initiates only 10 or 12 members each year. Among its more notable members are President-emeritus Lowell of Harvard and Joseph Clark Grew of Japan.

On the stroke of 11 the Presidential train is slated to leave for Hyde Park where the President will remain until Thursday. As he has included his regular secretarial staff on this trip he is expected to dig into much routine matter and finish his ship subsidy address due in Congress next week.

Utility Savings Called Petty

McSweeney Takes Police Reins

Local Option Law Jeopardized

(Continued from Page 1)

have been lopped off by Governor Curley in order to place his own men in key positions.

The public, accustomed to promises of shake-ups, exposures and sweeping reforms, is somewhat bouyed up by reports that Commissioner Leonard has already corralled evidence sufficient to make his predicted exposure.

This evidence has allegedly been gathered by non-commissioned officers of the state police, who, following the Cosmos Club murder, set about gathering evidence of vice in Boston and "tie-ins" between the police and "higher-ups." It is stated that some of these officers, though comparative strangers to Boston, were able to learn of "dives" and "joints" that must have been known to the police. The public conjectures:

Does this mean that the Boston Police Department is going through with a thorough and sustained cleanup of vice and corruption? Or does it mean that Governor Curley wants to so discredit former Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman that he can remove him from his present office as Metropolitan District Commissioner? Those are questions very much in the news today, questions given great force by the avowed intention of Governor Curley to find cause for removing Hultman.

And it is believed that political reprisals will not stop with Mr. Leonard. The office of Superintendent Martin H. King is deemed none too secure. And friends of Superintendent King, who proved sufficiently numerous and strong to balk one effort to oust him, are rallying to his support again. Plans are being rushed to pass legislation to put the superintendent and his deputies beyond politics.

Local Option Menaced

The principle of local option guaranteed by the state liquor control law is being threatened today in Massachusetts by a bill that has had an inconspicuous career in the Legislature so far. This bill, favorite of some large hotel owners, would permit hotels of more than 50 rooms to sell liquor regardless of the attitude of the town in which they are established.

This bill has just been heard before the legal affairs committee, with dry organizations and some repeal groups opposing it, on the grounds that it would override local option and destroy about the only dykes that the State was willing to raise against the liquor floods.

Hotel men contend the bill gives the hotel owner in dry communities a chance to compete against those where liquor sales are legal. Senator Henry B. Parkman, chairman of the committee, indicated that a compromise may be sought. The possibility is being considered that this measure for granting hotels special liquor selling privileges might be subjected to a vote of the people.

Dry forces object, declaring that by local option communities have already stated their position on the sale of liquor. A special vote on the hotel question would, it is averred, merely prove a superfluous gesture.

Gov. Curley Receives

Heading the long list of Washington birthday celebrations in Boston yesterday was the traditional Governor's reception in the Hall of Flags in the State House. Almost 8000 visitors, comprising as cosmopolitan a crowd as ever attended such a reception, filed past the Governor and his daughter, Miss Mary Curley. For three hours and 16 minutes, the Governor and his daughter shook hands and exchanged greetings with men, women and children.

But this was not the largest reception of its kind, for former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller received 1600 more visitors and a larger crowd honored former Governor Ely on two occasions.

Later Governor Curley waxed militant in a speech in Faneuil Hall before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The Governor called for an American air force twice the size of any other in the world, lashed out at pacificism and blamed "smugness in the adequacy of our defense" for the assumed precariousness of American possessions in the Far East.

The Governor invoked the pictures of American heroes and valor hanging on the wall of the "Cradle of Liberty" to justify his appeal to the right of might, and with great fluency stated that these pictures would encourage the nation to embark on the purchase of bombing planes that could "wipe out whole areas."

There were other speeches and ceremonies. The Mayor and Mrs. Mansfield placed a wreath on the base of the statue of George Washington in the Public Garden; former Attorney General Joseph E. Warner spoke and Prof. Albert Bushnell, historian of the George Washington Bicentenary, headed the list of speakers in the Old South Meeting House.

Racing in Controversy

Constituted aim an atmosphere of "political deals" and personal controversies between an out-going and an in-coming Governor, the State Racing Commission today was apparently still caught in the swirl of politics.

Governor Curley early this week told the racing commissioners that their secretary, Lawrence Bresnahan, protege of Senator Walsh and Ely appointee, must be removed. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the commission, balked. As a protest against the removal it was rumored he might resign. He could not be reached over the holiday week end.

Despite General Cole's protest, Mr. Bresnahan was voted out by a two-to-one vote. Commissioners Ensign and Connors backed the Curley demand. On Monday the general will make a statement as to his stand, it is understood.

Pointer Wins Honors

Nancolleth Marquis, two-year-old pointer owned and exhibited by Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge of Madison, N. J., loped away with best dog in show honors at the Eastern Dog Club's twenty-third annual classic held at the Mechanics Building in Boston yesterday and Thursday.

But loping away with the highest honors at dog shows is getting to be a habit with the Marquis. He won the title of "best in the show" at Newark recently and was runner-up in the recent Westminster dog show in New York.

The Marquis is English. His mistress purchased him from Mrs. Aimee Rowe at a price which Mrs. Dodge says she could well afford after considering the array of blue ribbons the dog is piling up. The Marquis will carry back to his luxurious New Jersey kennels the sterling silver trophy donated by Mrs. Richard C. Bondy and the $350 Harry W. Lacy memorial trophy, presented by the Professional Handlers' Association.

The famous pointer comes from a long line of champions. The judges were particularly impressed with his stately stance and sleek hair—qualities which denote a good pointer.

Textile Research Goes On

Regardless of strikes, lockouts and moving factories which seem to wrack the Massachusetts textile industry from Haverill to Lowell to Fall River, technical research into ways and means for improving textiles and their manufacture continue.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in his report for 1934 as chairman of the Textile Education Survey Committee, reveals that progress in research was greater during the last four depression years than in the 20 years previous to 1930.

The three major objectives of textile research at present is the (1) development of suitable apparatus and technique for microscopically testing textile fibers; (2) solution of current problems arising in the industry; (3) the application of developments in other fields to textile research, including x-ray analysis, polarized light, high speed motion picture photography, direct color photography, photronic cells, and high voltage electricity.

The report indicates that this is done with a view to keeping in advance of current laboratory practice and for a better attack on problems of fundamental significance.

Dr. Wiener Going to China

Dr. Norbert Wiener, internationally known mathematician and last year's recipient of the Bocher prize given by the American Mathematical Society, leaves the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this fall for a year as research professor of mathematics at the National Tsing Hua University in Peiping, China.

Tsing Hua University is one of the largest in China and is maintained by indemnity funds which the United States returned to China for educational purposes following the Boxer Rebellion. It has a distinguished faculty and entertains eminent men in various academic fields as visiting members of its staff. Among them have been Prof. George Birkhoff of the Harvard department of mathematics; the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore; Bertrand Russell; the French mathematician M. Hadamard and the French physicist, M. Langevin.

Gunfire in Boston

Gunfire that occurred on Hancock Street last night and sent three men and one 16-year-old girl to the hospital is believed today in authoritative quarters to have resulted from a feud between rival rum-running gangs. Contrary to predictions, authorities stated today, rum running did not cease with the repeal of prohibition but continues to an unrealized extent.

Joseph Lombardi, North End man and a paroled slayer, was arrested this morning for questioning in connection with the crime. Police believe two men were engaged in a gun battle and that the four wounded persons were caught between their fire. Lombardi had been wounded.

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Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Walter Huston in Leslie Howard's adaptation of Sinclair Lewis's book. 8:15.

"PETTICOAT FEVER" (Plymouth). Dennis King in boisterous farce about a Labrador radio operator and a plane-wrecked girl. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Opera House). Bert Lytell in play portraying tense moments in a Jesuit house. 8:30.

"DE LUXE" (Shubert). Violet Heming and a good cast appear in excellent settings—in a story of post-war decadence among foreign society leaders in Paris. 8:15.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The White Cockatoo," mystery-detective story, with Jean Muir and Ricardo Cortez. Fenway, 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55. Paramount, 9:30 a. m., 12:06, 2:52, 5:38, 8:24.

FINE ARTS — "The Merry Monarch," with Emil Jannings. English musical production. Shorts in zoology and fine arts series: "Five Minute Ski Course"; Winifred Christie playing double keyboard piano. 1:15, 3:25, 5:35, 7:45, 9:45.

EXETER—Laurel and Hardy in "Babes in Toyland." 3:30, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Bachelor of Arts."

KEITH'S—"The Good Fairy," with Margaret Sullivan and Frank Morgan. 10 a. m., 12:31, 3:02, 5:33, 8:04, 10:35. Stage: Irene Beasley, radio star, and vaudeville acts.

ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "Clive of India." 8:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:47, 9:57. Vaudeville.

STATE—Clark Gable and Constance Bennett in "After Office Hours." 11:30 a. m., 2:16, 5:02, 7:48, 10:34. Also Jack Holt and Edmund Lowe in "The Best Man Wins."

BOSTON—"Night Life of the Gods." 11:10 a. m., 2:03, 4:51, 7:39, 10:27. Stage: Blackstone, the magician.

MAJESTIC — Soviet production, "The Red Commander." English titles. 11:20 a. m., 1:22, 3:24, 5:26, 7:28, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN — Rudy Vallee in "Sweet Music," with Ned Sparks and Helen Morgan. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Stage: Mital Green and vaudeville.

MODERN — "Women Must Dress." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Also "Wings in the Dark," with Myrna Loy.

UPTOWN—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 12:45, 3:52, 6:59, 10:06. Also May Robson in "Grand Old Girl."

STRAND—"Peck's Bad Boy." 1:41, 5:04, 8:27. Also "Kid Millions."

TREMONT — "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Bill of Divorcement." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"Babbitt." 2:15, 5:15, 8:10. Also "The Secret Bride."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Spirit of 1976," musical; Dionne Quintuplets; Irish travelogue; sports highlights; other shorts and newsreels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY — Boston Cubs vs. Philadelphia Arrows. Arena. 8:30.

"TAMING OF THE SHREW"—Presented by ERA Civic Theater. Free. Roxbury Memorial High School. 7:30.

Sunday

Music

HANNS EISLER—Pianist and composer of radical choruses on social and political themes. Concert sponsored by Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism. Repertory Theater. 3.

INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL — Eight choral groups in native costumes of nationalities represented, 400 singers in all, with 75-piece orchestra. Symphony Hall. 3.

GARDNER MUSEUM — Malcolm Holmes, violinist; Albion Metcalf, pianist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Sonata in E major by Handel. 2.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Song recital by Marion Fisher Robertson, mezzo-soprano. Evelyn Hathaway, accompanist. Five Strauss songs included. 3:30. Concert of Chamber Music, arranged by Paul Allen. 8.

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra. Will Dodge, conductor. 2:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—First Congregational Church, Centre and Eliot Streets, Jamaica Plain. 7:30.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM — "Is Russia a World Menace?" Address by Louis Fischer. 7:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"Our Foreign Trade Policy." Address by Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the Tariff Commission. 2:45.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB — Speaker: Dr. Lee S. McCollester, Dean Emeritus of Crane School of Tufts College. One-act play by students of Emerson College. 3 Joy St. 5.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS — Movies: "Oliver Twist." 7:30.

CITY CLUB — Movies: "The Barretts of Wimpole Street." 2:30 and 4:30.

Monday

HOCKEY—Monitor Hockey Club vs. Boston Herald. Arena. 5.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — Subject for meeting: "Methods of Investment Analysis." Dinner at 6:15. Discussion at 7:30. Chamber of Commerce Building Restaurant.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION — Meeting in Simmons College. Dinner, 6. Talks, 7:15.

ZERO HOUR DINNER—Opens last week of Emergency Campaign drive. Speakers include Fannie Hurst, Mitzi Green and Irene Beasley. Symphony Hall. 6:30.

ERA Textile Plant Changes Product To Suit Demand

Relief Call Shifts From Mattresses to Overalls, and Workers Respond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 23—A factory that in the space of five months first manufactured mattresses, then comforters, and lastly dungarees and overalls has evolved an ERA experiment by which workers are readjusted to the new processes as they come along.

Those here employed have a particularly good word to say for the ERA. For not only has the government given them jobs to tide them over the depression; it has taught them trades that should give them profitable occupation in the future.

Distribution

The place keeps going by adjusting itself to supply and demand. When the public welfare agencies needed mattresses early last December, the workers in the plant made mattresses. Eight weeks ago, an urgent demand came for comforters to be distributed among the state's needy, and they turned to making comforters.

Cornelius Riley, foreman, foresees now a demand for dungarees and overalls, to be used by men engaged on Rhode Island's relief jubs. So, as soon as the material for comforters is used up, the schedule will be changed to overalls and dungarees.

Unskilled

Some sort of record has undoubtedly been made, according to ERA officials. The 180 or so men and women who registered for work were almost all unskilled. Only the foreman knew how to make mattresses, comforters or overalls. Yet, in eight weeks under his supervision, the factory produced 965 mattresses, 80 going to relief in Newport, the remainder being distributed throughout the State. In another eight weeks it made 4610 comforters, 650 of them for the needy of Newport.

Miss Margaret Kane, women's supervisor, has started an ERA "day nursery" to care for the children of mothers who work for their relief funds in the factory. About 50 women are employed.

The Newport Relief Bureau contributed toys, foods, cribs and jellies. Milk came free from a Newport dairy. Excepting for a nursemaid's $15 a week, the nursery project is said to have cost the ERA just $2.26.

Rehabilitation Bill Revised Second Time In Connecticut House

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Judiciary Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly trotted out a second revised rehabilitation corporation bill Feb. 21 coincidentally with the issuance of a statement by its house chairman espousing the principle of States' right.

"The Federal Government," said Chairman Daniel F. B. Hickey, Republican floor leader, "by this time must know that it cannot coerce the State of Connecticut into giving up its sovereignty. We are not easily frightened. Other states should follow our example."

Mr. Hickey issued the statement off the floor after the Judiciary Committee reported favorably a measure seeking to compose differences between the committee and the federal relief authorities.

Previously, Lawrence Westbrook, assistant FERA administrator, had branded as unsatisfactory a revamped committee bill, saying that it would deprive the State of federal funds for rehabilitation work.

Referring to the bill reported on Feb. 21, Mr. Hickey said: "We have reported favorably on the revised rehabilitation bill. This will give the Federal Government full opportunity to give funds to aid at least a small portion of the people of Connecticut, if the Government is really sincere in giving relief instead of this being just another one of its attempts to run everything from Washington."

Union to Withdraw Intimidation Charge

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (AP)—After a conference on Wednesday between representatives of the United Textile Workers of America and counsel and officials of the Esmond mill, the hearing on charges of intimidation and discrimination came to a sudden end, with the understanding that the union will withdraw all its charges.

No announcement of the conditions of the settlement was made when the controversy hearings began Tuesday before Richard C. Evarts, examiner for the National Textile Labor Relations Board. Joseph Sylvia, who handled the Union's case, said a settlement satisfactory to both parties had been reached.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Snow or rain, mostly snow, this afternoon and tonight with temperatures near or slightly below freezing; Sunday becoming fair and slightly warmer; fresh east shifting to southwest and west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight, and possibly Sunday morning; not so cold tonight, and in south portion Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy, preceded by snow or rain tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong east winds this afternoon, shifting to south late tonight, and to southwest on Sunday over north portion; fresh to strong east winds this afternoon shifting to west tonight and southwest on Sunday over south portion, weather overcast with rain over south portion tonight and with snow or rain over north portion tonight and possibly Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	30	Minneapolis	32	32
Bermuda	64	66	New Orleans	58	74
Chicago	22	28	New York	34	38
Denver	36	60	Norfolk, Va.	50	70
Helena, Mont.	32	50	Philadelphia	34	36
Jacksonville	52	72	St. Louis	38	36
Kansas City	34	36	San Francisco	50	58
Los Angeles	52	66	Washington	32	40
Miami, Fla.	62	74			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, Feb. 23.
B—Maximum Feb. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:23 p. m.; height 8.7 feet
Sunday, 2:40 a. m.; height 9. 2 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:55 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; light snowfall; depth of snow on the ground at 8 a. m. 7.4 inches; maximum temperature 40 degrees above zero; minimum 11 above.

Briefs

A regional office of the Securities Exchange Commission will be opened in the National Shawmut Bank Building in Boston, it was announced by national headquarters in Washington, according to the Associated Press.

Nancolleth Marquis, a pointer dog owned and exhibited by Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge of Madison, N. J., was adjudged the "best dog of the show" yesterday, at the final day of the twenty-third annual Eastern Dog Club exhibition in Mechanics Building, Boston.

Amelia Earhart Putnam will speak before the Maine Legislature on March 8 in acceptance of an invitation by Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine, according to the Associated Press.

Prizes were awarded yesterday in the annual Washington's Birthday prize competition of the Old South Association, first prize on a paper on the theme "The Banishment of Roger Williams," going to Richard Evans Schultes of East Boston.

A bill asking for the construction of five coast guard cutters to break ice in the Connecticut River and Long Island Sound was introduced yesterday in the National House of Representatives by Representative James A. Shanlay, Democrat, of Connecticut, according to the Associated Press.

Employed Gain 34 P. C. In Rhode Island in Month

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23 (AP)—State Commissioner of Labor, Daniel F. McLaughlin, reported Feb. 21 that Rhode Island manufacturing plants had 74,632 persons on their payrolls during the final week of January, representing a gain of 34 per cent over the total in the preceding month and 9.4 per cent above that in the corresponding period last year.

All industries except the metal trades and the cotton textile industry reported gains over the December figure and all except the silk and rubber goods plants showed employment above that in January, 1934.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Metropolitan Opera; pianist	Jack Little and his orchestra	Talk, Fred Hoey
5:15	Violin recital			Le Paradis Band
5:30	Dixie Revelers	"Our American Schools"; talk	London news; Fascinating Facts	Musical Varieties; soloists; orchestra
5:45	Children's Corner			
6:00	World in Review	"Evening Tattler"; sketches; music	News Service; Dramatic sketch; Sport Review	Arthur Murray; soloists; orchestra
6:15	Delaporte Orchestra			
6:30	News; features	Records; news		Fisher Orchestra
6:45	Irish Minstrels	Sports Review	Melody Limited	Speakers; music
7:00	Hawaiian music	Sports of Week; "Kills," sketch; Arden Orchestra; vocal soloists	"The Face That Launched a Thousand Ships"; Richard Benard Orchestra; Street Singer; Alexander Orch.	News Service; Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Jascha Heifetz, violin; Lawrence Gilman; Brahms program.
7:15	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Studio speaker		
7:30	Nature League talk	"Pick and Pat,"		
7:45	Grace Hayes, songs	comedy; orchestra		
8:00	Phil Cook's Show	Sketches and music, with Sigmund Romberg & William Lyon Phelps	Roxy and His Gang; soloists; chorus; con. orch. Soloists; orchestra	String ensemble; Getting the News. Jubilee Singers; 'Soldiers Unm'sk'd'
8:15	Shop: novelties			
8:30	"Human Relations in Industry," W. Green			
8:45				
9:00	Radio City Party; soloists; orchestra	Rose Bampton; vocal duo; orch.	Richard Bonelli; chorus; orchestra	Ferdinando Orch. New Service
9:15				
9:30	National Barn Dance program from Chicago; soloists and specialties	"Gibson Family," musical comedy	Willard Alexander and his orchestra	Himber Orch.; Joy Nash readings
9:45				
10:00	ERA Symphony Orchestra; features	written for radio; Forecasts; "Let's Dance"; 3-hour	Jack Benard and his orchestra; Le Paradis Orch. Musical Rhymester	Minneapolis Orch.; Anne Campbell; Paige's Orchestra; guest soloists
10:15				
10:30				
10:45				
11:00	Reports; features	dance program;	News Service	Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra. Hugh Connor and his orchestra
11:15	Coleman Orchestra	Murray, Cugat,	Ferdinando Orch.	
11:30	Bernie Cummins and his orchestra	Goodman, and their orchestras	Johnny Green and his orchestra	
11:45				

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	High school music	Mexican Typica	Book talk	Morning service of Trement Temple Baptist Church; sermon; quartet; soloist; organ
11:00	News; Wahlberg Brown Quartet	Morning service from Old South Church in Boston; sermon; choir and	Morning service from Temple Israel; sermon; choir ensemble;	
11:15				
11:30	Samovar Serenade			
11:45	Reports; features			
12:00	"Gigantic Pictures"; Sam Hearn; music	organ recital	organist	Jewish dramatic program
12:15		Speaker; orchestra	Talk; string orch.	
12:30	Radio City Music Hall of the Air; soloists;	National Brotherhood speakers	Tito Guizar; orch. Relay from London	Jewish dramatic program
12:45				
1:00	chorus and symphony orchestra	Dale Carnegie's facts period	Religious period, with speakers, soloists and vocal ensemble	String ensemble, from network Italian Serenaders; soloists; orchestra
1:15				
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Surprise Party;		
1:45	male quartet	soloists; orchestra		
2:00	Anthony Frome	"The Story of Joseph"; drama	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel Man"; Hammerstein Music Hall of Air	Melodies of Italy; soloists; orchestra FERA Symphony Orchestra concert
2:15	Becker dog story			
2:30	"Nothing But the Truth,"	Mario Chamlee;		
2:45	dramatic	talk; orchestra		
3:00	sketch with Frank Morgan	"Sally of the Talkies," dramatic sk.	FERA Symphony Orchestra concert Veterans' Band; vocal soloist	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Jascha Heifetz, violin; Lawrence Gilman; Brahms program.
3:15				
3:30	National Vespers;	Dr. Don Mario, tenor;		
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick	music; speaker		
4:00	Coburn Orchestra; soloist; chorus	Rhythm Symph'y; Dr. Wolf Hopper; Detroit;	Special network religious hour from Detroit; talk; music	
4:15				
4:30	Morton Downey;	Guy Reser Orchestra;		
4:45	Bates Post; orchestra	Dream Drama		
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade; soloists; orchestra	Soloist; organ; ERA Civic Orchestra concert	"Open House"; soloists; orchestra Sanderson and Crumit; orchestra
5:15	Civil War drama			
5:30	LaPrade Travelogue		"The House by the Side of the Road";	
5:45	Terhune dog story		Voice of Cornet	
6:00	Reports; features	Religious period,	"Big Show"; popular or. soloists.	National amateur night; orchestra. Boy from Ireland; Voice of Experience
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York		
6:30	"Grand Hotel";	Salute program	"Smilin' Ed"	
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular vocal	News Service	
7:00	Jack Benny and company;	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round;	Alex. Woollcott; Garden talk; emergency speaker	Evening service of Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon; male quartet; choir; organ Priscilla Thierry, violin recital
7:15	Bestor Orch.	music.	Armbruster Orch.	
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet Hilliard; orchestra		Charles Winninger;	
7:45				
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and orchestra, with Del Castillo and vocal sextet	Eddie Cantor; Rubinoff Orchestra. Voorhees Orch.; vocal soloists	
8:15	Henry Hadley, conductor; Artur Schnabel, pianist			
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	Countess Olga Albani; Previn Orch.	Rakov's Music and popular soloists.	Symphony Orch., Victor Kolar, conductor; Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano	National Brotherhood speaker Hawaiian music News Service
9:15				
9:30	Walter Winchell	Musical Revue: soloists; orchestra.		
9:45	Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, sketch.			
10:00		Jane Froman;	Old-Fashioned	Wayne King and his orchestra
10:15	Shirley Howard, songs	choir; Black's Or.	Amateur Night,	
10:30	An American Fireside:	Ranny Weeks's Or-	from Opera	Talk, W. A. Brady
10:45	Walter Huston	chestra; soloists.	House, Boston	"Alcestis," sketch.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: history program.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "Quarrel Island."
3:00 WNAC, "Your Hostess, Cobina Wright": speakers; soloists; orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; tenor soloist.
8:30 WEEI, Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; vocal ensemble; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:30 WBZ, "Screen Test at Ten," network dramatic sketch.
9:30 WEEI, Otto Harbach Musical Show: soloists; players; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; quartet; concert orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, "America in Music—Balloons to Airplanes"; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, network piano team.

President Depends On Public Opinion

(Continued from Page 1)

pulled an unexpected paired vote of Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D), of Arkansas, out of his hat, at the crucial moment. Irate Roosevelt leaders protested, but in vain.

The Administration has a number of choices, when it makes its next step on works relief:

It can drop the work projects feature of the bill and confine it to a straight dole. Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado originally proposed reducing the bill to $2,880,000,000 on this basis. He now will propose a reduction to $1,800,000,000 to be extended for relief, and such work projects as FERA is now doing.

It can split the bill into two parts, relief and public works, and seek a separate vote on each.

It can make a new frontal attack after an interval, relying on its majority in the House, and the smallness of the vote against it in the Senate.

One thing appears certain, the White House will not agree to the prevailing wage amendment. An important part of its strength lies in the resentment of local communities when they discover they may lose cherished public works. The sponsors of the McCarran prevailing wage amendment fear some parliamentary maneuver and are quite aware of the difficulties of their victory.

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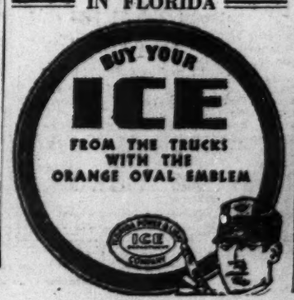

Maine Woman Legislator Bans Talk Unless She Disagrees With Action

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 23 (AP)—Mildred E. Smith of Van Buren, youngest member of the Maine Legislature, has good reasons for keeping silent during discussions in the House of Representatives, she explained Feb. 18.

"There's no sense in talking about something if you feel the same way about it as someone else does," the woman legislator said, "and so I just keep still. If I disagree sometime, I'll say so."

A standard book on parliamentary procedure, carefully read for two or three months before the Legislature opened Jan. 1, prepared Miss Smith for the art of law-making, she revealed, and now her only hope is to carry out the instructions of a friend "back home" in Aroostook.

She quoted the instructions word for word.

They were: "Use good judgment."

Miss Smith has refrained until recently from comment on legislative activities, pleading unfamiliarity with the routine.

But today she expressed enjoyment of legislative activity. She hopes to be a good legislator, but she is "afraid being a politician wouldn't appeal" to her.

She would like to come back for another term on that basis.

Monitor to Omit Tonight's Radiocast

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S feature program, usually heard at 7 o'clock on Saturday evenings, is canceled tonight over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

The period will be resumed on Saturday, March 2, at a time to be determined later, due to station commitments.

Harvard Lends Aid In Radio Research

Unusual long-distance reception of ultrahigh frequency, short-wave radio signals has been accomplished by Harvard University, whose research departments have been cooperating during the last year with other New England interests. Three stations come under the direction of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, one on Greater Blue, Mass.; Mt. Washington, N. H., and Seabrook Beach, N. H.; the other is the Cruft Laboratory, Cambridge.

Co-operating stations include the Shepard Broadcasting Service, Ross Hull of Hartford, Conn., and Henry S. Shaw of Exeter, N. H., and Mt. Cadillac, Me. Wavelengths as low as 1¼ meters have been used and heard at a distance of 70 miles. Working on 2½ meters, Arthur E. Bent at Blue Hill and Alexander McKenzie on Mt. Washington, converse daily, a distance of 142 miles.

The investigators have found that atmospheric conditions attending these transmissions suggest that exceptionally good reception of short wave signals is associated with temperature conditions in the atmosphere. Ordinarily temperature drops with increase in altitude, but when the regularity of this fall in temperature is interrupted a temperature inversion occurs, making short wave reception exceptionally good.

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Governors Confer On the Merrimac Purification Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Merrimack development would be financed. Uncertainty was affixed to the scheme yesterday when a PWA official declared Governor Curley had not received approval for this scheme.

Yet despite the indefiniteness of the situation, the plans have been blueprinted and the Governors of New Hampshire and Massachusetts are contemplating the scheme as though it were very tangible. Governor Curley reiterated today that the allocation of the funds had been approved and that $30,000,000 would go to Massachusetts and $10,000,000 to New Hampshire.

To Purify the Merrimack River

The main purpose of the project is to construct a modern sewage system that would prevent pollution of the Merrimack River and service the four cities and 13 towns in the valley.

But the project is more than a sewerage plan. It has been blueprinted upon such a broad base that it has been termed the TVA of New England. Governor Curley's Merrimack plan would mean the hiring of 8000 workers for its completion. Included in its scope are improved regional living standards, antierosion work, reforestation, slum clearance, electrification, health, educational and allied projects along the banks of the river from Lake Winnepesaukee to the Atlantic Ocean.

Trunk Sewer the Basis

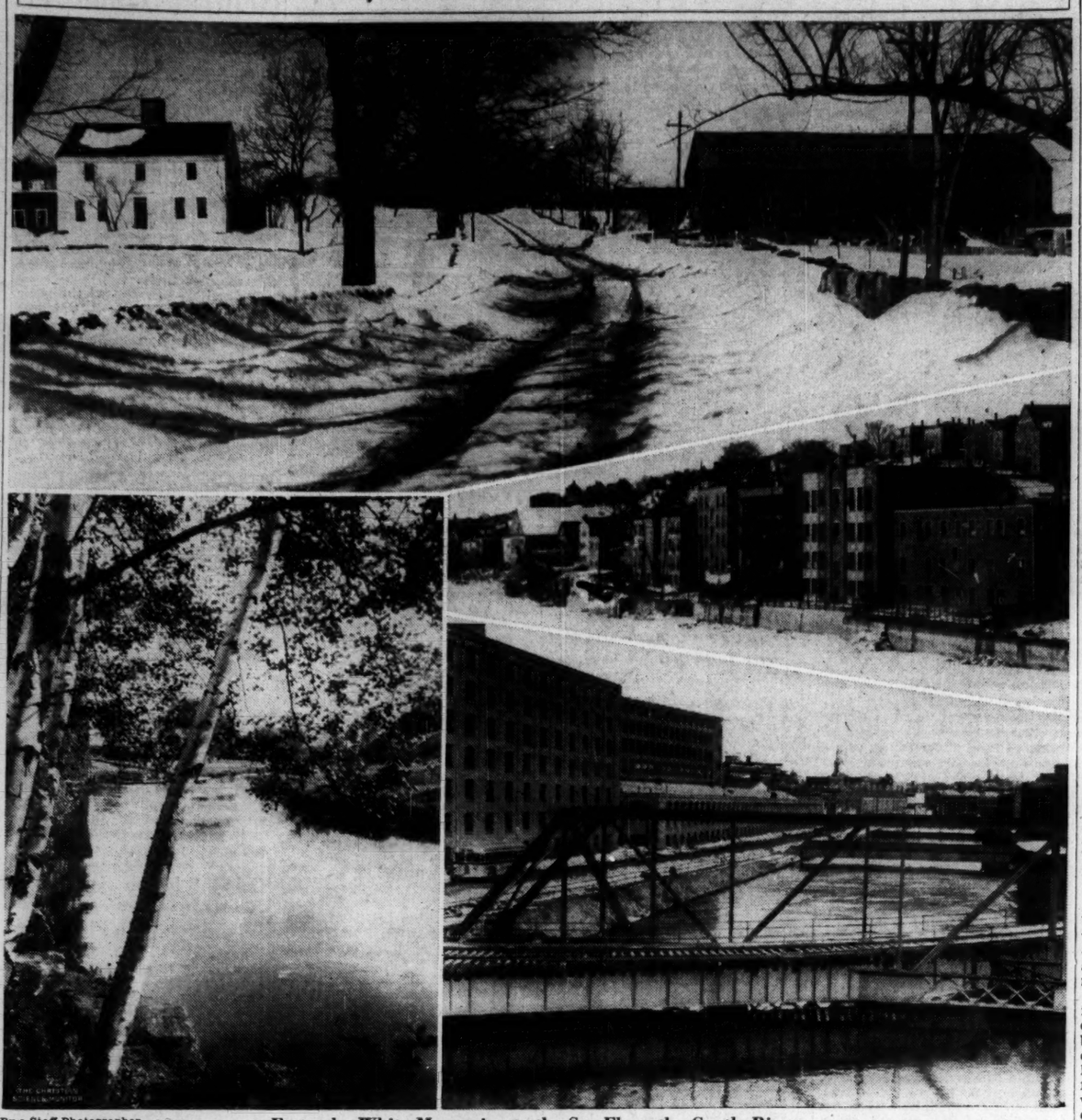
The major project in the Merrimack plan would be the construction of a trunk sewer from Chelmsford, Mass., to the Atlantic Ocean serving all the Massachusetts cities and communities along the banks and diverting all sewage from the river. This scheme has been favored by residents of the valley for 15 years and at one time the Legislature ordered a study of such a project.

According to John T. Kilcourse, alderman, of Lawrence, an additional sewer extension from Manchester, N. H., to connect at Chelmsford would cost $15,000,000. Other projects favored by Alderman Kilcourse were removal of a bridge in the Carletonville district, grade crossing elimination and improvement of Lawrence filtration plant for its drinking water supply.

Development of the shore of the Merrimack by the building of cottages and establishment of bathing resorts was visualized by Alexis F. Bisson, chairman of the Manchester (N. H.) planning board.

Other proposals favored in the Merrimack scheme were the construction of scenic highways along both banks of the river and restocking of the tributary streams with game fish.

Industry Has Taken Its Toll on the Merrimac



By a Staff Photographer

From the White Mountains to the Sea Flows the Gentle River

Top—Birthplace of John Greenleaf Whittier in Haverhill on the Banks of the Merrimac. Scene of "Snowbound." Lower Left—At a Bend of the River. Right Center—Houses Flank the Merrimac at Haverhill. Lower Right—Mills in Lawrence.

Defense Costs Put Up to President

(Continued from Page 1)

reserve munitions, artillery, coast defenses particularly on the Pacific, motorization, and a general re-housing campaign.

Amendment Defeated

Temper of the House was shown when it voted down by 119 to 31 an amendment offered by Representative Vito Marcantonio (R) New York, to prevent federal aid for compulsory military training in schools and colleges. "This is an attempt to prevent goose-stepping," he said. But Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts replied: "The adoption of this amendment is the victory which the Communists and pacifists are seeking."

Meantime, before the Nye committee, Secretary Ickes was frankly explaining that giving public works funds for naval building was none of his doing. "Aren't we in accord that it has not increased employment?" Senator Nye inquired. "Yes," Secretary Ickes replied, adding that money devoted to roads "and a good many other types of work" went way ahead of the naval allotment in making employment.

Judge Seeks Speed in Court

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Seven Years Added to Sentence for Life; Week's Labors of Men of Law Reviewed

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Among developments in the Massachusetts courts this week, was the return of Judge Louis S. Cox of the Superior Court, from a tour of study in Cleveland, Detroit, and New York City. He is preparing a report for submission to a committee of judges. The report, which is to be considered by the committee at a meeting next week, will make constructive recommendations for the purpose of speeding up trials here.

Judge Cox is assisted in his work by Edmund S. Phinney, who accompanied him on the tour, and who is executive clerk to Chief Justice Walter P. Hall of the superior court.

These three cities were chosen particularly for study, because all three employ the system of "pooling" jurors, which is said to save New York City $400,000 annually; because the so-called "Cleveland plan" of court administration has attracted wide attention; and because Detroit has a "pre-trial and conciliation" session whose presiding justice has the duty of attempting to settle cases, or to obtain agreement on some of the facts involved, or to perfect the pleadings, before trial is held.

Though it is commonly said now that trials in Suffolk County are delayed four or 4½ years, while in Detroit it is 11 months, in Cleveland 14 months and in New York City two years, Judge Cox said he thought the comparison unfair. He explained that delay of trial here is based on the date of writ, which is sometimes as much in date as three months ahead of the return day in court, after which 21 days are allowed for filing or the answer. Again, under the system here, a period of between two and four months elapses before the case actually comes into court. Delay is not figured the same in the the cities visited. In Detroit, for example, delay is measured from the date the case is actually marked up for trial.

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Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy, in the answer he has filed to the petition of citizens seeking his removal, denies corrupt practices were indulged in by him or in his behalf. If there were any, he says they were unintentional and unimportant and happened through inadvertence, accident, miscalculation or other reasonable cause; and in any event, not from want of good faith. The trial of the case against him before three Superior Court judges will be delayed, as he has filed a motion asking that his accusers be ordered to file complete specifications of persons, times, places, dates, etc. The three judges will consider his motion for specifications in court next Tuesday at 4 p. m.

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Anonymous threats to bomb the Middlesex County courthouse, supposedly on account of the capital punishment meted out to Alexander Kaminski, New Britain youthful slayer, by Judge Nelson P. Brown, caused extreme precautions to be taken to guard the judges and the building. All the judges were driven to luncheon in a closed motorcar under police escort.

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Thaddeus Zakrzewski, a "lifer" at state prison, was sentenced by Judge John M. Gibbs, sitting in Suffolk Superior Court, to a term of from five to seven years at state prison "on and after" the expiration of his life sentence. A prominent attorney suggested "It is like chasing him into the next world." Judge Gibbs explained in court he imposed the apparently superfluous sentence in order that it might certainly come to the attention of the parole board if Zakrzewski's life sentence should ever be lessened in length. The man was given the extra sentence because he had attempted to escape from state prison. And after receiving this unusual sentence, as he was being led from the courthouse, he tried to escape from his guards by running.

Still another attempt was made to free Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the closed Medford Trust Company, by admitting him to bail. Last Saturday he became eligible for parole on his two-year sentence to the Cambridge House of Correction. To escape being transferred to state prison at once to commence a three to five-year term there, his counsel that day argued before Judge Walter L. Collins, before whom he had been tried, that he ought not to be kept in state prison while the Supreme Court was considering his appeal. But Judge Collins denied the motion for admission to bail. McKnight then perplexed officials by refusing to accept the parole, to which he was entitled, from the House of Correction. He prefers that institution to state prison, and there he stays for a while.

In the midst of Boston's garment makers' strike, Judge Alonzo R. Weed of the Superior Court issued a sweeping injunction against picketing, and interference with employees or business of the Philmore Dress Corporation. Judge Weed said: "I am not going to stand for a crowd of outsiders rushing in and picketing shops." The employees of the concern are not striking. The injunction is against the Boston Joint Board of the Cloak & Dressmakers' Union.

Steve Petrowicz of Sunderland had to stay in the Franklin County jail for not paying $212 taxes on his farm. Judge John C. Crosby denied his petition for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his freedom. His counsel contended the commitment was illegal, both because, he averred, the return on the warrant was untrue, and because he was not asked before arrest to exhibit property that could be taken to pay the taxes. But the judge simply ruled that the jailer had the right to rely on the statements in the return on the warrant for arrest.

Police have been particularly active in crusading against varieties of gaming in the city, such as registering bets on horse races, number pools and lotteries. On one day alone in the municipal criminal court, of 27 persons so charged, 20 paid fines totaling $1033.

War on Crime Gains Ground in 30 States

(Continued from Page 1)

one of these committees proposes abolishment of the grand jury, substituting prosecution by information presented by the State's attorney or attorney general, or a committee in inquiry charged with the same powers and duties as the present grand jury.

It also proposes that when the defense of alibi is presented, notice must be given in advance, and it suggests that the Supreme Court be given the right to make rules of procedure in criminal cases.

It is expected that these recommendations will take their final form in March, when a meeting of the section is to be held to approve the reports. States particularly active this year are given as follows by the American Bar Association:

Several States Active

Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas and Utah.

Especially good results are expected by the Bar Association in Colorado, where discussion led by the Denver Bar Association paved the way for action by the Legislature and the Supreme Court; in Minnesota where Chief Justice John P. Devaney's State Crime Commission is making a report to the Legislature, and in New York and Illinois where studies of a scientific revision of the criminal statutes have been in process for some time. A number of other states, says the Journal, have well-organized movements and definite proposals framed for presentation to their legislatures.

"All these efforts stand a much better chance of success," the Journal comments, "by reason of the fact that public attention has been attracted to the crime situation as never before through the press."

Wiley Post Eager For Another Try At Record Flight

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP)—A leaky oil line thwarted Wiley Post, globe girdler, in his attempt to dash through the substratosphere from Los Angeles to New York yesterday in less than eight hours, but he got a taste of sky-high speed that made him eager and confident for his next attempt soon.

Taking off here at 6:07:15 a. m. (Pacific standard time) Post climbed nearly five miles and levelled off. An oil line sprang a leak and he came down without landing gear in Muroc Dry Lake, on the Mojave desert 125 miles north of here.

The Winnie Mae, high-winged monoplane that carried him around the world and on other sensational record flights, was undamaged in the landing save for a bent propeller blade.

The bronzed former Oklahoma farm boy did not say what speed he had attained. "I got away fine," he said, "and climbed rapidly to 24,500 feet where I levelled off. I think I was about 35 minutes away from Los Angeles at that altitude. Everything was going fine. Compasses and radio were operating perfectly. Then I noticed my oil pressure was dropping."

TVA Power Sale Is Held Illegal

(Continued from Page 1)

weakens the position of a more conciliatory group which is still advocating a compromise program of cooperation with the power interests.

Operation Not Affected

In the meantime the general concensus of opinion at TVA headquarters is that the decision will not affect power activities already in operation. Those municipalities already receiving TVA power will continue to do so. The only result of the decision is believed to be that the TVA is stopped from purchasing from the Alabama Power Company the transmission systems in 14 communities and operating them with government-produced power.

However, it constitutes the second instance in which a major expansion of the TVA program has been blocked. The first instance was that of Knoxville, Tenn., where legal delays prevented conclusion of a deal for the purchase by TVA of the private distribution system for that vicinity.

Secret Probe On

While in this second instance there is no direct evidence that the holding companies themselves are responsible for the court test on the validity of the proposed expansion, the Administration is frankly suspicious, and it was learned today that the Federal Trade Commission is conducting a secret investigation into background of the case to find out where the motivating influence lies.

The known facts are that the Alabama Power Company agreed to the sale of its properties in the 14 communities and preparations were made to put the transaction into effect. Suit was brought and preparations were made to put the transaction into effect. Suit was brought by minority stockholders with whom local coal and ice interests were affiliated.

Whether such impediments can be properly charged to the holding company system is admittedly uncertain. In this particular instance nothing has been proved. But within the Administration the conviction is strong that if the system were abolished as contemplated in the Wheeler-Rayburn bill there would be a notable decline in the opposition to Government's efforts to establish an effective yard stick for measuring electricity rates.

Rhode Island's Approved Plans Link Parks, Bridges and Roads

Program Drafted for Share in Public Works Fund of the Government—State Forests Favored by Cady as Self-Liquidating Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Eleven major projects, estimated to cost $13,909,856, have been approved by the Rhode Island Planning Board and will be recommended for inclusion in the Federal Government's $4,000,000,000 proposed PWA program. The projects range from mosquito control to highways and bridges and include recommendations for more airplane landing fields in the State and elimination of railroad grade crossings.

The approved list, as drawn up this week, is expected to be lengthened as the Planning Board is holding daily sessions in an effort to whip into shape a co-ordinated state program which can be submitted to Washington by March 1. In addition to the 11 projects that have been approved, a study is being made of hundreds of other suggestions, large and small. Various agencies in the State have submitted suggestions to the board.

Variety of Projects

The approved projects are as follows:

By-pass highway route around Providence, this being a section of a federal express route from Washington to Boston	$1,665,000
Railroad grade crossing elimination program as submitted by State Board of Public Roads	4,080,000
Bridges on state highways, as submitted by the State Board of Public Roads	1,135,000
State highway reconstruction and construction program as submitted by the State Board of Public Roads	2,885,000
Completion of survey of Shell fishery grounds	20,000
Emergency air landing fields, submitted by Emergency Public Works Commission of R. I. $420,000 asked. Approved for immediate expenditure at	100,000
Hangar at State Airport, submitted by Emergency Public Works Commission of R. I. $150,000 asked. Approved at	60,000
Mosquito control of state, submitted by Dept. of Agriculture	850,000
Improvements and additions to Metropolitan Park Commission	300,700
White pine blister rust control, submitted by Department of Agriculture (federal grant)	13,156
Two public ocean beaches	400,000

Extension of State Parks

One of the plans is for the purchase of 50,000 acres of land for use as state forests and an additional 10,000 acres for use as state parks. This program, according to John H. Cady, federal consultant to the board, would give employment to a large number of men over a period of several years, would develop natural resources and benefit many towns. The state forests, he says, would be self-supporting after 35 years. Most of the land considered under this item is in the western part of the State.

This park and forest plan, Mr. Cady explains, would tie in with the National Park Service's plan for the purchase of 20,000 more acres of submarginal land, most of which also probably would be used as State forests. The whole might be connected by the parkway project from Long Island Sound to the Massachusetts line, which in turn, is a part of an interstate proposal for a scenic highway from New York to Boston.

Many of the plans are expected to enhance Rhode Island as a tourist mecca and thus be in line with the New England advertising campaign planned by the various governors for drawing more summer and winter vacationists to the New England States. The highway projects, for instance, are designed to facilitate motor travel, improve roads, eliminate grade crossings, and develop underpasses and overpasses to solve the problem at points where traffic congestion sometimes becomes serious.

An extensive program of slum clearance also is being studied. This would involve razing many existing tenements and other buildings and the construction of modern, fireproof structures the architecture of which would be in keeping with Rhode Island tradition. This project, Mr. Cady believes, would be of public benefit in many ways and would be self-liquidating.

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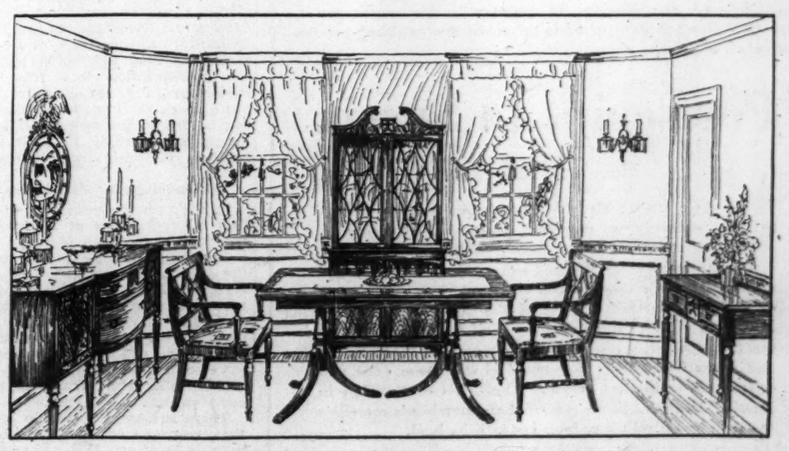
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Place of American Schools In Teaching Social Changes Dominates N. E. A. Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

here defends the rights of educators to freedom.

Members of the resolutions committee are still uncertain as to whether the controversy will be noticed officially in the program which opens with a vesper service tomorrow afternoon. But unofficially the affair is tinging every detail of the preparations.

Question of Extent

Officials of the organization agree that educational opinion strongly favors the right of the teacher to point out the need for social change, but the degree to which educators are willing to go in those changes is a matter of dispute.

One prominent man in the convention said, "You could search a year before you would find even half a dozen educators who call themselves Communists."

Perhaps the most definite indication of the trend of opinion is to be found in the 1935 yearbook of the organization, which will be presented to the convention, advance information of which is in the possession of this reporter.

The committee to prepare the yearbook was appointed by Dr. Milton C. Potter, superintendent of the Milwaukee schools, when he was president of the department in 1932. When the members of the committee headed by Dr. John W. Studebaker, then superintendent of Des Moines schools and now United States commissioner of education, faced their subject "Education for New Social and Economic Relationships" they found themselves at variance in their opinions.

Two Opposing Opinions

Heretofore yearbook commissions have reconciled their differences in private and their published reports have sometimes been of such a compromise nature as to have been considered to lean backwards in convervatism.

The present commission discussed present-day social changes, accomplished or threatened, in view of their significance to educational administration, curriculum building, and classroom teaching. As a result the volume presents the two opposing opinions as to whether the school should be a factor of conscious social control or a force to mold society.

These two viewpoints have been printed in parallel columns with summaries which go much further than would have been the case if the more radical ideas had been completely throttled.

Compromise Statement

As a consequence the yearbook in toto is not subscribed to by the entire commission, but the names of members are attached to different chapters.

For instance in considering the primary basis of social organization, one group argues that the individual is the primary social unit, while the other asserts that society is more than the individuals of which it is composed, and the compromise statement is that "individuals are members of society and for values received they must act in accordance with the necessities and laws of group life."

In dealing with the economic system one group avers that "capitalism is fundamentally sound." The other professes that "capitalism is radically unsound," while the compromise points out that "the present economic system is not the result of a preconceived plan of social action but has evolved through a long process of continuous change."

"Used by Property Class"

When they came to the political system members of the commission declared, on the one hand, that political democracy is generally satisfactory, and on the other hand, the present parliamentary system was developed under agrarian conditions, and while "it was designed to advance the interests of all," it "actually has been used by a property class to advance itself at the expense of the majority."

The compromise states that "in spite of many adjustments our political system lags behind new social and economic developments," and that attempts will continue to be made to improve legislative procedure, but that "in these new efforts we will, of necessity, build upon the principles and practices which have proved useful in the past."

On the role of education, the opposing points of view are that "educational systems have been created by society for the purpose of passing on the social inheritance," and that they "exist primarily as agencies for the improvement of society."

Freedom of Choice

The compromise states that the teacher must "indicate the possible next steps without attempting to limit the views of his pupils or their freedom of choice. Teachers are citizens and as such have the right to the political and social freedom allowed to other citizen. At the same time, the teacher often loses his usefulness when he exceeds the limits of good taste and sound scholarship."

In a chapter on the teaching profession and social policy, Dr. Jesse H. Newlon of the Lincoln School, Teachers College, declares that an analysis of pressure groups "leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the profession of education must itself at this stage in our history become one of these power groups."

Unorganized the teaching profession "will be pushed aside and disregarded by the forces that control America today," Dr. Newlon says, but he adds that "to say that the profession should be realistic in marshaling and exercising power in the conflict of interest groups does not mean that the profession should resort to indefensible technics of propaganda, that it should ever take advanage of, or attempt in any way to exploit the public."

Adjustment of Teaching

In a chapter signed by Dr. W. W. Theisen, assistant superintendent of schools, Milwaukee, the statement is made the leaders consulted by the commission "would have teachers recognize the ever-changing nature of society and adjust their own thinking and teaching accordingly.

"They would have children taught to look upon the Government and the social order as evolutionary rather than static. They desire that teachers regard it as an important function of education to seek to develop in all citizens a broad social vision and an impelling desire to attain the goals of such vision through mutual co-operation and persistent effort."

The opposing views of social planners are set forth in a chapter by Dr. Frederick S. Deibler of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in which he says:

Two Types of Philosophy

"At the present time in our country, economic thought is governed by two types of social philosophy. One is largely individualistic and is based upon the experiences of the past. Those who accept this line of reasoning believe that the present economic structure is essentially sound and that adaptations can be made to fit the new social and economic problems of the present.

"The other is collectivistic and is based upon the assumption that economic and social conditions have so changed as to make it impossible to fit them into the social patterns of the past. Therefore, it is necessary to build anew, and the new social structure will be a planned economy in which motives other than the profit motive will guide our economic activities."

Role in Public Affairs

Recognizing the rising tide of opinion in favor of academic freedom, the Journal of the National Education Association has been conducting a survey.

As a result of this Dr. John K. Norton of Teachers' College, chairman of the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education says: "Teachers should avoid indorsement of particular candidates and parties, should inform and poll all candidates on crucial education issues, and play more dynamic role in the whole realm of public affairs. When they do these things vigorously and wisely they get results."

Among the other topics which the educators are discussing is federal aid to education. In addition to relief measures the Federal Government contributed $16,000,000 last year which kept open about 20,000 schools in rural areas involving about 1,050,000 children.

State Control of Funds

It seems to be the general understanding as the result of discussions before the education and rules committees of the House of Representatives that $48,000,000 will be the appropriation this year and leaders in the group are eager that the amount shall not be earmarked, but be left to the several states to distribute according to their conceptions of their own individual needs.

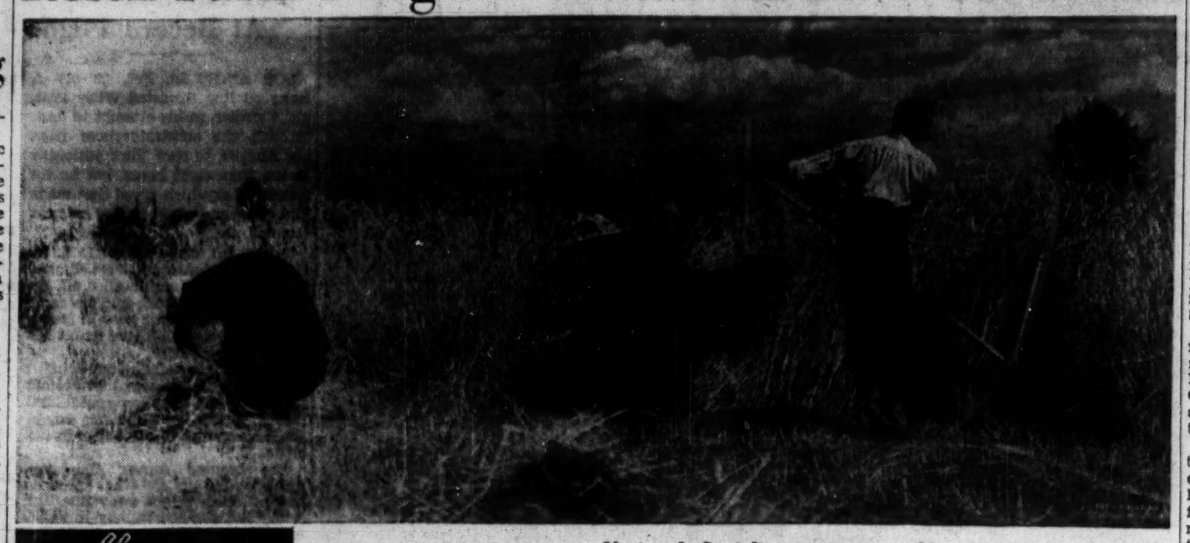
Campaigns for Candidates

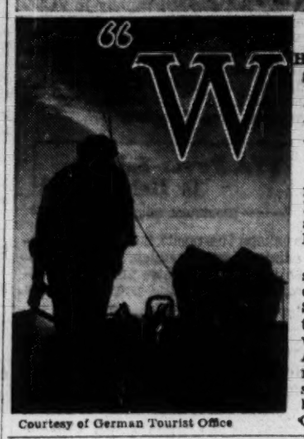
In addition the educators anticipate appropriations of $500,000 for new school buildings.

Campaigns for the presidency of the department are under way, the friends of Dr. A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools in Providence, R. I., and of William J. Bogan, superintendent of schools in Chicago, urging their candidacy to succeed E. E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools in Houston, Texas, the present president.

There is a good reason to believe that the next meeting of the department in February, 1936, will go to St. Louis. The summer meeting of the National Education Association itself will be in Denver from June 30 to July 5.

Reich Farm Program Launched in 'Green Week'





Courtesy of German Tourist Office

Special from Monitor's Berlin Bureau

"WHOEVER would have a strong and glorious Fatherland must have strong holdings and a strong peasantry; the earth must not pass from hand to hand like an article of commerce." —E. M. Arndt.

Germany's "Green Week" is much more than a week's agricultural exhibition. It is a time for taking stock of land problems in the Third Reich and advancing future plans.

The diagrams and displays presented to the visitor at the recent exhibition clearly indicated National Socialism's ideal of the future countryside and the part which the land worker is to play in national life. Agriculture is to be no more a business simply of profit and loss, but a social heritage. The peasant as the backbone of the nation, upon whom Germany's manhood of tomorrow depends, and through whose work and initiative this country, it is hoped, can become self-sustained, is being given special consideration by the present regime.

National Socialist regime recognizes that Germany's manhood of tomorrow depends on the strength and prosperity of its agriculture. 'Back to the Land' movement gains impetus. Barriers between town and country must go down.

Peasantry at Base

As in many other instances, National Socialism in its emphasis upon the new German national unity goes back a century and more to the earlier national awakening during the Napoleonic Wars and emphasizes, as does Arndt, in the words quoted above, that a strong and glorious Fatherland depends upon a firmly founded peasant class, whose land must not be treated simply as an article of commerce, but must be assured to its present owners.

This, the present Government achieved in its "Erbhof" (hereditary farm) legislation by which all landed property, in so far as it is not owned by registered companies, churches, foundations, etc., became hereditary in the eldest son—a new primogeniture of the twentieth century—making sequestration of land which has been for generations in the same family practically impossible. A total of 845,000 of such farms, according to recent statistics, have been thus classified. These range in areas from 7.5 to 125 hectares. The great majority (66 per cent) are between 7.5 and 20 hectares, and only 5000 (0.6 per cent) between 100 and 125 hectares.

More than 50 per cent of the total agricultural and forest land of Germany is not registered as "Erbhöfe" and of this 15,000,000 hectares represent large undertakings and forest areas.

Efforts to Aid Farmer

Much has been done to establish the farmer on his land, though such a policy coming in times when agriculture is not prosperous, and making the securing of credit by mortgages on property well-nigh impossible, has met with dissatisfaction in certain quarters.

Another change, hailed in the exhibition as a great success, is the introduction of agricultural marketing and price legislation which, it is claimed, completely eliminates speculation and the middleman (who in most diagrams is represented as a Jew). Direct from producer to consumer through the National Socialist organization is the new plan. In practice, the farmer has not yet benefited in the way of higher prices for his dairy and other produce. In fact, the farmer by the stabilization of prices has had to be content this year with a price lower than that which he could obtain if it were an open market. But to this the authorities reply that last year the position was quite otherwise, that then prices were artificially maintained and that but for Government supervision and aid the farmer would have suffered tremendous losses. Further, this is the farmer's contribution to a "socialism of deed not word," seeing that otherwise city workers would have to pay exorbitant prices for their food.

National Socialism wishes also to break down the barrier between town and countryside and to secure a different distribution of the population, so that thousands can leave crowded industrial areas like the Ruhr and settle on the land from which their fathers and grandfathers migrated less than a century ago. Land settlements are the chief means to this end.

Aim at Self-Sufficiency

To these plans must be added the desire to make Germany as far as possible self-sufficient. On no state has the effect of its dependence upon foreign supplies of foodstuffs and raw material during and after 1916 left such a mark as on Germany. This is an issue which goes deeper than limiting imports to ability to pay for them. It is the determination never again to undergo the privations imposed upon this country during the last two decades. "Rome defeated Carthage in this way," a German wrote recently. "Napoleon in his Berlin decree of 1806 would have done the same for England, had he had a sufficiently large fleet, and Germany suffered the hunger blockade of the last war. But never again!"

Plans for greater self-sufficiency are the order of the day in a number of European states today. England is doing much to help its farmers; Mussolini is leading a "Battaglio del Grano!" campaign in Italy; Germany is straining every nerve in the same direction.

According to recent statistics, this country can supply all its needs in bread, sugar, potatoes and meat, and more than 75 per cent of its dairy products, fats, such as lard and albuminous fodder. But it can only produce 20 per cent of its flax and hemp, 9 per cent of its wool and 2 per cent of its oleaginous plants and fish oil (tran) requirements.

How to Do It?

How to increase the home production in these necessary foodstuffs and raw materials, while at the same time securing essential metal imports and keeping up its exports, continues to be one of Germany's greatest problems. That Germany will not starve this winter, as some prophesied, is established. But it still has a long way to go before making itself self-sufficient.

In 1935, as a means of securing home supplies of raw materials for the textile industry, 30,000 hectares will be sown with flax and 5000 with hemp, and the farmer is encouraged by the announcement that the market is already assured. Sheep-rearing (especially for wool) is also being fostered on a much larger scale and greater attention paid to improved dairy-farming through better feeding.

Today, according to the speeches made during "Green Week," this country is in the throes of a battle for production which is being utilized to further the National Socialist policy of independence and peace.

"The leading idea of the National Socialists, according to Dr. Walther Darré, Minister of Agriculture, "is the people (das Volk) as the sum total of all those united through the common bond of "blood," and the territory which they occupy. This is the state-idea which is meant by the phrase "Blood and Soil." To it, we subordinate economical and technical considerations of agriculture, for only then do we come to an agrarian pclicy in the proper sense of that term."

Reich to Discuss Security Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic representatives of Britain, Germany, Poland, Italy and Austria have decidedly improved the international atmosphere.

Confirmation was obtained here of the reports that Germany has signified its willingness to negotiate on all points of the London proposals, and not only on the air convention, as was at first feared. This apparent modification of the Reich's stand is set forth in notes attributed here to the firmness with which the British Government has supported Paris in its insistance that all the security projects elaborated at London shall form an indivisible whole.

At the same time there is no lack of readiness on the part of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to meet Germany half way so long as the essence of the security measures is maintained. The recent diplomatic consultations are understood to have begun to open the way for finding a mutually satisfactory compromise, provided only the Reich is really sincere in its desire to enter an organization of European peace and security.

Hopeful Conversations

Conversations yesterday and today between Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin, Foreign Minister Pierre Laval with Chancellor Schuschnigg and Dr. Egon Berger Waldenegg, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs appear to confirm these more hopeful prospects. Complete unity of views on all aspects of the central European situation was announced to have been attained.

The general impression is that the grounds have been cleared for eventual realization of the Danubian pact evolved at Rome, guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of Austria.

Continued conversations which the Austrian Chancellor and his Foreign Minister will now have with the British in London are expected to complete the work of phrasing the Danubian accord in such a way as to be acceptable to the principal powers concerned.

No Hapsburg Return

In addition to political problems —including the ticklish question of restoration of the Hapsburgs which the French are anxious to forestall on account of the opposition by the Little Entente—economic aid to Austria is known to have been discussed and to have received sympathetic consideration by the French Government.

Another factor which contributed to amelioration of the international atmosphere here was the ratification by the French Chamber yesterday of the Saar accords. As approval by the Senate is certain, the way is now open for transfer of the Saar to Germany at the end of the month.

School Strike Brings Cuban Cabinet Change

HAVANA, Feb. 23 (AP)—A school strike sweeping Cuba, its announced purpose the overthrow of President Carlos Mendieta's Government, has succeeded in breaking the ranks of the Mendieta Cabinet.

Under pressure from striking students and teachers, José Capote Diaz, Secretary of Education, and Rafael Santos Jiménez, Secretary of Commerce, both of whom are Havana University professors, quit the Government. Their portfolios were handed temporarily to two other secretaries.

Throughout the rural districts today the strike, which participants estimate already has involved 300,000 persons, continued to attract adherents, with one school after another joining the movement.

Prof. Felix Hurtado of Havana University, speaking for the strikers, said: "The military power has taken unlimited preponderance and the actions of the Provincial Government are the causes provoking the students' rebellion."

Weekly Food Index Lower

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Dun & Bradstreet weekly food index declined slightly to $2.75 for the period ended Feb. 19 from the peak of $2.76 the week before. Although price advances exceeded declines by 15 to 6, sharp recessions in a few high-priced commodities were responsible for the lower index.

Australian Social Service Group Tours United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Miss Aileen Fitzpatrick, director of the Board of Social Study and Training for Australia, and 18 graduates and students of that institution in Sydney, are now in the United States to visit cities whose social service work is most efficiently organized.

The itinerary on this continent began in San Francisco and has taken them to the University of Minnesota, to Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Boston and New York. They will go from here to Philadelphia, Washington and New Orleans and thence to Los Angeles.

Ethiopia Accepts Neutral Zone As Demanded by Italy

But Italian Troops Continue Preparations to Board Ships for Africa

ADDIS ABEBA, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Ethiopian Government has announced its acceptance of Italian proposals for creation of a neutral zone along the Ethiopian-Italian Somaliland boundary.

Instructions to carry out the pacification arrangements, it was announced, have been sent to the Ethiopian commander-in-chief at Gueriogubi, by whom word of the agreement was to be conveyed to the Italian commander at Wairdair.

Two foreign military observers in the service of the Ethiopian Government, a Swede and a Belgian, have been sent to Gueriogubi to facilitate the negotiations. This arrangement elicited a protest from the Italian Minister here, who objected to the foreigners' participation in the affair.

Establishment of frontier neutral zones to minimize the danger of further border hostilities between Italian and Ethiopian forces was only one of a number of proposals put forward by Italy for settlement of the East African controversy.

In addition to the neutral zone, Italy asked an indemnity of $49,000 for Italian Soldiers killed in recent clashes with Ethiopians, a salute to the Italian flag and guarantees that Emperor Haile Selassie would restrain his tribesmen from warlike activities.

Acceptance of the frontier proposal previously has been reported and denied. Meanwhile, Italy is reported going forward with its plans to dispatch a force to its East African colonies bordering on Ethiopia.

Colonel Julian Sails To Offer Services To Emperor Who Fired Him

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The liner Europa sailed out of New York harbor and into a wind-whipped sea early today, bearing Col. Hubert Julian, who announced he was going abroad to aid Ethiopia should his services be needed against Italy.

The former commander of the Ethiopian Air Force—he committed the faux pas of borrowing the Emperor's private plane without permission and then cracking up in front of His Majesty—was not his usual garrulous self before sailing. A manager saw to that.

Struggling with his monocle, the "Black Eagle of Harlem" recited before the motion picture cameras a memorized statement that Italy would be beaten, as it was 40 years ago.

Beethoven Library Discounts Changes Proposed in Scores

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (AP)—Authorities of the Prussian State Library, which possesses the majority of the manuscripts of Beethoven's work, learned today of new discoveries by Dr. Ernst Max Unger, Beethoven expert, but expressed doubt they would necessitate revision in versions of the composer's scores.

Dr. Unger, now living in Zurich, is well known to the librarians as a Beethoven expert and the author of the composer's biography, but at the same time they expressed doubt that he could have any data that would materially change existing Beethoven editions.

"We don't take it seriously," one of the librarians said. "It is more or less Dr. Unger's private opinion. Beethoven's editions were published on the basis of the original scores, and there can't be any essential changes, such as were possible with Handel's works.

Izvestia Finds NRA Going Conservative

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia indicated yesterday that, as seen through Soviet eyes, the United States's New Deal is leaning more and more toward the conservatives.

In commenting upon President Roosevelt's measure requesting the prolongation of the NRA, Izvestia said: "It is clear from the President's message that he and his advisers intend to make only insignificant changes from the old form of administration."

Admitting that there has been an improvement in the economic situation, the newspaper said that this, however, had not brought a real betterment of labor conditions in most of the important branches of industry.

Kennamer Found Guilty

PAWNEE, Okla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Phil Kennamer, 19-year-old son of Federal Judge Franklin E. Kennamer was yesterday convicted of first degree manslaughter for the slaying of his friend, John F. Gorrell Jr., last Thanksgiving night at Tulsa. He said he shot in self-defense while seeking to frustrate an alleged extortion plot against the family of the girl he loved. Prosecutors declared that Kennamer had shot Gorrell because the latter refused to help him carry out the alleged plot.

Diamond Formula Worked Out By British Inventor

40 Years of Experimenting Brings Stones That Fool Experts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Beautiful "diamonds" are being sold in the shop of a London dealer for from £15 to £75; they are not natural diamonds, but they have been made in a laboratory.

For over 40 years an English inventor has been working in his London laboratory trying to perfect a method of making "diamonds." At last his experiments have proved a success. His "diamonds" are so perfect that many experts have been deceived. They are claimed in every way to be as beautiful as real stones and are cut and polished in the ordinary way.

It is possible for the inventor to manufacture a replica of a £5000 diamond for as little as £70. This sum is, however, still some way off the dreams of novelists. It is said that to make the diamonds in vast quantities will be difficult. The ingredients are not cheap to buy, and are, it is said, difficult to obtain.

Meanwhile a ready market is being found for the "diamonds." Many titled people have bought from the dealer who is selling them. The members of the diamond syndicate have also bought some of the stones.

Canada Ships Bolts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The first large shipment of bolts manufactured in Canada was recently made to Great Britain from Owen Sound, Ontario, it has been learned. With a large market in Great Britain for goods of this class, it is understood that the firm supplying these bolts looks forward to full-time work for some months.

'Oldest' Clay Image Of Palestine Dug Up

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP) — Prof. John Garstang, British archaeologist, was reported yesterday to have unearthed the earliest example of plastic art known to Palestine.

Sir Charles Marston, a member of the Garstang expedition to Jericho, announced the discovery by letter.

The letter said that Professor Garstang considered a cult image in clay, unearthed by the party, to have been made about 3000 B. C., and an object of first importance.

The Prison House of Liberty

As Described by An Ex-Resident Correspondent

IF for twelve years you had intimately observed a regime where people dared not talk even to close friends for fear of government spies—where social contact with a foreigner was physically dangerous—where incoming and outgoing letters were likely to be opened—where no one was secure from exile and possible death—you would have a thrilling story to tell when you were once more under a flag where the civil, political and religious rights of the individual were not mere fiction.

Coming out of Russia after twelve years as the resident correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, *William Henry Chamberlin* welcomes the blessings of a democracy and writes *exclusively for the Monitor*, in addition to his recent series, "Russia Without Benefit of Censor," three distinguished articles entitled . . .

"Postscript to Russia"

March 27, 28, 29

In these stories Mr. Chamberlin, as a result of his personal observations, powerfully indicts the Communist regime which has made the people of Russia the victims of a great delusion. In the first story, "Russian Epilogue," he describes how Communism has made its citizens serfs of the Soviet instead of serfs of the Tsar. In the second article on "Russia Looking Forward," he points out that the Soviet citizens can probably depend on more butter and sugar long before they can feel safe from exile and death, and in his last article, "The Crisis of Religion in Russia," he shows how a powerful dictatorship is merciless in crushing all religious faith beneath its heel.

Sign up now for this series and follow with Mr. Chamberlin his vivid recapitulations of impressions of Russia—the "Prison House of Liberty."

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Children and a Garden

"DEAR SIR, the flowers in this room need renewing. What do you suggest for this occasion?"

"Dear madam, I would suggest that flower which, like your own self, by any other name would look as sweet."

"Sir, the inaccuracy of the quotation is forgotten in the graciousness of the thought. Roses let it be. So let us go to the garden of the venerable David, and gather them while we may."

* * *

WHICH WAS FIRST, the garden or the gardener? It is an old question in a new form, and the answer is to be found in our David and his garden. David and his garden are one; each the archtype of its kind, they are fitly joined to grow together. The garden of David could never have been anything else than a garden; it must have been born, not made. Its flowers are like no other flowers; to us they stand for the "old masters" of the floral world.

We found David deeply engaged with a trio of children. David introduced us. This was Margaret, this Jimmy, this Daniel—Dan, for short. Margaret wanted a bunch of flowers—twopennyworth—and the problem was how to lay out the money to the best advantage. Margaret, modestly, had suggested something of everything; and David, tactfully, was seeking to narrow down her somewhat liberal taste. Finally, after consultation with Jimmy and Dan, the choice was made and the flowers bunched securely with a band of raffia. But Margaret and her escort still lingered.

"Mister Diggar, do you think you have any strawberries left that you dinna want?"

"Strawberries that I dinna want? Certs, lass, that's a poser! But I'll tell you what: as you pass the strawberry-beds, just take a peep and, if you see any berries that you dinna want, well, you may pick a wee handful of them. And Jimmy and Dan will, nae doot, advise you how to dispose of them."

* * *

"I'M AFRAID THE children are not very profitable customers, Mr. Diggar."

"Bairns are not customers at all, lady. It's true I take their pennies, but then, that gives them standing wi' me, at any rate, in their own eyes; and besides, if I dinna, I'd soon have the garden buzzing wi' them like a beehive at swarming time. Bees and bairns, the garden has a use for both; for, if open liking and admiration be a good pollen, the youngsters spread it freely enough. And the gardener, too, is no just insensitive. There's Weelum up there among the seedlings, for example. Weelum was taken on to lift the early potatoes. He's a likable chap, is Weelum, with the best of intentions; but the same couldna, truthfully, be said of his activity. When he first came, it would be hard to say which of us wasted the maist time: he in the digging of potatoes or me in watching the way he did it. Deliberate is no the word! Nae matter what part of the garden I resorted to, I didna seem to be able to get away from Weelum. Hints, remonstration, and demonstration were without visible effect, and the situation was becoming real serious. Then a birn o' bairns came along to the garden, each wi' a basket for potatoes.

"Sometimes I am asked how I know to do the right thing in my gardening practice. That's a secret—if it is a secret—which I canna rightly explain. It's not so much knowing as feeling, and with the feeling goes the doing. That's how it was when the children presented themselves. I looked at them with their empty baskets; I looked at Weelum, joggling about, lonesome-like, among the potatoes; and, before Weelum quite summed things up, he had a wheen lively bairns among his feet, grabbing up the tatties, large and sma', as fast as the fork unearthed them. At first he seemed a wee bit put-out-like; but, what wi' the good humor and the eagerness and the rivalry among his assistants, it wasna long before he was heart and thews in the job. And I tell you, when things were at their height, it was a real treat to see the way Weelum made the fork swing and the tatties fly. Whether the experience taught him a lesson, or merely got him into a better habit, is more than I can say; but this I do avow: that the bairns did both me and Weelum a right good turn.

"And now for your roses, friends. You love roses, you say; they are your favorite flower. Well, that's not surprising. Was it not a lady, maybe not unlike yoursel' who, five and twenty centuries ago, decreed the rose to be Queen of the garden? There's a long reign for you, and I see no signs of it coming to an end. Is the rose one of my favorite flowers? Lady, for a gardener to have favorites among his flowers is as harmful as for a mother to have favorites among her children, and I'm sure you'll readily see why.

* * *

"HAVE I BEEN successful with them at the flower show this summer? H-m! Thereby hangs a tale. And again there's a bairn in it. You'd like to hear it! Well, it happened this way. Little Mysie, who is one of my regular patrons, drew from me a willing promise that, on the day the schools reopened, she'd take with her a bouquet of my finest roses. You see, a prize was to be awarded to the scholar who brought along the bonniest bunch of flowers; and Mysie was keen on winning, not only the prize but, even more, the honor. The lassie made me as keen as she was, and in my enthusiasm I further promised that she should chose the roses herself. An well the promise had slipped away round to the back of my head when, one day, just as I was selecting my roses for the Show, along comes Mysie to remind me of it. Ay, and what is more, didna the little miss go over the rosebed and pick out, along with others, every one of the exhibition blooms! Truth to tell, my first thoughts were of admiration for Mysie's talents as a judge of a good rose. Then I began to realize that a promise was a promise and was to be kept, whatever the consequences. Besides, the lassie seemed to regard the matter as settled, and was that happy and grateful-like, and sae uplifted in her admiration of the roses and her prospects of winning the prize, I hadna the heart to attempt an explanation. Every word would have been a rose falling from my chaplet, as the saying is, and—well, there are times when its *fell* uncomfortable to be bareheaded.

"There were none of my roses at the Show, but Mysie got the first prize at the School; and, when she came down to tell me, I saw that I had sent my roses to the right place, after all. Ay, and I saw, too, that old David, as well as young Mysie, had won a prize. And now I must away to Weelum, for I promised to write some plant labels for him and he'll be waiting. Oh, yes, Weelum is verra willing, but I doot the spelling's a wee bit weak. Blithe day to both of you!"

W. F.

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THE LITTLE BASIN—1930: *By André Smith*

SO HIGH was the angle selected by André Smith for "The Little Basin," that the horizon is brought to the top of his composition, if, indeed, it does not remain outside the scope of the chosen view. The horizontal lines at the upper edge may provide the transition to the vanishing point, or they may be part of the tonal frame that extends around all sides of the picture in irregular areas of shadow. A further element introduced by the high angle of view is the sharp accent upon perspective. Mr. Smith shows large technical resource in his accomplished realization of the abrupt diagonals incident to placing the intersection of so many of his sight lines within the upper third of his composition. It is interesting to notice what an effect of rich content Mr. Smith secures by means of well-considered patterning and the relationship of the shapes supplied by the boats and buildings, with three human figures placed where they will count heavily, small though they are.

The Prayer of Right Desire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHERE your treasure is, there will your heart be also" (Matthew 6:21). No one knew better than Christ Jesus that the course of men's lives is steered by their prevailing desires. For this reason he taught that singleness of desire is necessary to gain the kingdom of heaven. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," he gave as the first great commandment of the law (Matthew 22:37). As his followers in all ages do this, the chaos of conflicting earthly desires must disappear from their experience.

In Christian Science, wherein prayer to God is the method of healing sickness, sin, and all discord, desire plays an important part. On page 1 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we find this statement: "Desire is prayer." What a simple way to pray, how direct! Consider how exalting a right desire is. How unnecessary the spoken word becomes when we silently yearn to apprehend, understand, and obey God! Can anyone doubt that this prayer is answered?

If we could dissect and classify a mortal's desires, we should have a clear insight into his inner nature. Words may belie character, personality mask it; but human desires—those busy mainsprings of consciousness—tell the story behind the human actions. How often is philanthropy the disguise for self-seeking; geniality for selfish purpose; soft words for domination! "What we most need," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 4), "is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds."

The value of prayer can be measured in terms of the strength of right desire. Indifference to divine truth is a negative desire for mere material ease. Lacking in strong moral purpose, indifference is blown here and there by the winds of circumstance. Spiritual strength, on the contrary, inspired with a yearning only for divine goodness, breasts the storm of materialism and receives the heavenly support of omnipotence. In the parable of the prodigal son the young man's indifference to spiritual good was broken when, with a fervent prayer of right desire, he said, "I will arise and go to my father."

The sincere desire to know God is an effective prayer. It is a means of acquiring the spiritual understanding which heals. When one gains even a glimpse of the truth as Christian Science reveals it, he begins to perceive that under every circumstance God's help is available.

In Science and Health the Supreme Being is revealed as Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life Truth, Love. Man is His image and likeness Not only is the absolute nature of God explained in terms understandable to the inquirer, but the transitory and illusive nature of matter is so clearly set forth that a careful study of this book brings to one a vision of heaven. For this reason, those who would seek relief from some physical difficulty through Christian Science will find that a sincere desire to understand its teachings is a potent healing prayer.

Many times in life's experiences we do not seem able to see the right course to take even though we earnestly desire to do so. When standing at the crossroads, how can we choose the right path? One road may be the way we should like to go; another, the way someone else thinks we ought to go; still another, the doubtful and more difficult one. Which one shall it be? The prayer of right desire is an unfailing guide. How reassuring is Mrs. Eddy's statement that "no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds" (*ibid.*, p. 1).

During this molding and exalting process, a deeper study of the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, and more consecrated periods of thoughtful prayer, will undoubtedly bring us the intuition and understanding whereby we discern the right and logical way to take. Personal opinions, the advice of others and traditional methods of human procedure cannot be permitted to interfere. When divine Love guides, the right way is the inevitable way. The light of the Christ, Truth, in our understanding illumines unmistakably the course to follow.

Is our desire for divine truth strong and constant? Do we really want to see God's way? Are we glad to give up human concepts for divine ideas? Are we eager to explore the hitherto unrevealed realm of spiritual consciousness? These are vital questions. An affirmative answer to them puts us on the road to the kingdom of heaven, harmony.

The Psalmist wrote (27:4), "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to enquire in his temple."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

La Prière du bon Désir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"OU EST ton trésor, là aussi sera ton cœur" (Matthieu 6:21). Mieux que personne, Jésus-Christ savait que le cours de notre existence dépend en grande partie des désirs qui règnent dans notre cœur. Aussi enseignait-il que l'unité ou la simplicité du désir est nécessaire pour atteindre au royaume des cieux. "Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme et de toute ta pensée"—c'est ainsi que le Maître formula le grand, le premier commandement contenu dans la loi (Matthieu 22:37). A mesure qu'au cours des âges, ses disciples mettent cet ordre en pratique, le chaos des désirs terrestres contradictoires disparaît forcément de leur existence.

En Science Chrétienne, le désir joue un rôle important, car dans cette Science la prière qui s'adresse à Dieu constitue la méthode par laquelle se guérissent la maladie, le péché et toutes les inharmonies. A la page 1 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Sante avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons cette affirmation; "Le désir, c'est la prière." Ceci indique une manière de prier bien simple et bien directe. Observons jusqu'à quel point un bon désir nous élève. Les paroles deviennent superflues lorsque dans notre cœur, nous aspirons à comprendre Dieu et à Lui obéir. Peut-on douter que cette prière reçoive une réponse?

Si nous pouvions disséquer et classifier les désirs d'un mortel, nous aurions un clair aperçu de sa nature intime. Les paroles peuvent être en contradiction avec le caractère, la personnalité peut le masquer; mais les désirs humains—ces ressorts actifs de la mentalité—dévoilent le secret des actions humaines. Combien de fois la recherche des intérêts personnels ne se cache-t-elle pas derrière la philanthropie, l'égoïsme derrière l'enjouement, ou l'esprit de domination derrière des paroles gracieuses! "Ce dont nous avons le plus besoin," écrit Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 4), "c'est de la prière du désir fervent de croitre en grâce, prière exprimée par la patience, l'humilité, l'amour et les bonnes œuvres."

La valeur de la prière peut se mesurer d'après la force du bon désir. L'indifférence à l'égard de la vérité divine est un désir négatif qui se contenterait du bien-être purement matériel. Faute de tendre à un but moral fortement ancré, l'indifférence est poussée tantôt d'un côté tantôt d'un autre par le vent des circonstances. La force spirituelle au contraire, n'aspire qu'à la bonté divine; aussi peut-elle résister aux orages du matérialisme et recevoir l'appui céleste de l'omnipotence. Dans la parabole de l'enfant prodigue, l'indifférence du jeune homme à l'égard du bien spirituel prit fin lorsqu'il dit, avec la prière fervente du bon désir: "Je me lèverai, j'irai vers mon père."

Le désir sincère de connaitre Dieu est une prière effective; il permet d'acquérir la compréhension spirituelle qui guérit. Ceux qui saisissent quelque peu la vérité révélée par la Science Chrétienne, commencent à percevoir qu'ils peuvent en toute circonstance invoquer le secours de Dieu.

Science et Santé nous révèle l'Être suprême en tant qu'Esprit, Entendement, Ame, Principe, Vie, Vérité, Amour. L'homme est Son image et Sa ressemblance. Ce livre non seulement explique la nature absolue de Dieu dans des termes que l'investigateur peut comprendre, mais expose avec clarté la nature éphémère et illusoire de la matière; aussi son étude attentive apporte-t-elle à l'homme une vision des cieux. Par cette raison, ceux qui ont recours à la Science Chrétienne pour le soulagement d'un mal physique constateront que le sincère désir de comprendre ce qu'enseigne *Science et Santé* est une prière puissante pour guérir.

Il arrive souvent que malgré le fervent désir de faire ce qui est juste, il nous semble impossible de voir quelle est la meilleure marche à suivre. Si nous sommes à un carrefour, comment pourrons-nous choisir le bon chemin? L'une des routes est peut-être celle qui nous plairait; une deuxième est celle que les conseils d'autrui nous engagent à suivre; une troisième paraît incertaine, plus malaisée que les autres. Laquelle prendrons-nous? Ici la prière du bon désir est un guide infaillible. Qu'elle est rassurante cette affirmation de Mrs. Eddy: "Nous ne pouvons rien perdre en confiant nos désirs à Dieu, afin qu'ils soient façonnés et exaltés avant de prendre forme en paroles et en actions" (*ibid.*, p. 1).

Pendant que nos désirs sont ainsi transformés et ennoblis, l'étude approfondie de la Bible et des ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, jointe à des intervalles de prière fervente et consacrée, nous apportera sûrement l'intuition et l'intelligence nécessaires pour discerner la voie logique et juste qu'il importe de prendre. Nous ne devons pas permettre aux opinions personnelles, aux conseils d'autrui, aux procédés traditionnels, d'intervenir dans la décision. Lorsque l'Amour divin est le guide, on prend inévitablement la bonne voie. La lumière du Christ, de la Vérité, qui nous éclaire, indique sans erreur possible la marche à suivre.

Désirons-nous la vérité divine avec ferveur et constance? Tenons-nous vraiment à savoir quelles sont les voies de Dieu? Renonçons-nous avec joie aux concepts humains en faveur des idées divines? Aspirons-nous à explorer le domaine de la conscience spirituelle, qui ne nous avait pas encore été révélé? Ce sont là des questions vitales. Si nous pouvons y répondre affirmativement, nous sommes sur la route qui mène au royaume des cieux ou de l'harmonie.

Le Psalmiste a dit (Psaume 27:4): "J'ai demandé une chose à l'Eternel et je la rechercherai: c'est d'habiter dans la maison de l'Eternel tous les jours de ma vie, pour contempler la beauté de l'Eternel et pour visiter son sanctuaire."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

An Audition With Jean De Reszke

IN HIS student days he had insisted on giving lessons to the servants in his parents' home; later, most of his prominent fellow artists profited by his instruction and advice, and, as related elsewhere, many a beginner received help from him. His new duty to the music-loving world lay, he felt, in preparing other artists, and he threw himself into this phase of his art with the same zeal that had characterized the preparation of his own roles. He wasted no time, he put up with no nonsense, but this does not mean that he terrified applicants or pupils. On the contrary, although they might tremble at the thought of an audition with the world-famous tenor, his friendliness and cheerfulness and his winning smile soon put the most nervous aspirant at ease. It was natural enough that even a girl with a big voice should give out thin little notes because she was frightened. "You sing like a child," Jean might say, and when she explained that she had been afraid, he would add: "You need not tell me that," and, taking her hand, lead her to the piano. "Now I want you to take this note for me. There. That's very pretty, but nobody would hear it. Try it once more." Soon all fear would vanish, and then he said delightedly: "Voila! Mademoiselle, that is your voice. Now come and sing again this song that I could hardly hear when you first tried it." . . .

Again, a young woman endowed with a good voice, dramatic talent, and ambition, but not with money, might take courage and write for an audition, telling de Reszke about her situation and explaining that his judgment alone would help her to decide whether to continue to make sacrifices for the sake of an operatic career. Perhaps a friend had warned her that she could not dare to hope for an audition without a letter of introduction from some influential person, and that she would probably have to pay several hundred francs for his opinion. Imagine her surprise when, after the ordeal, she wanted to know the price and he took her hand in his and said: "My dear young lady, it was a great pleasure to hear you. It will cost nothing at all." And what joy of joys if he could crowd her into his own time-table! . . .

That rare combination of modesty and dignity, gentleness and severity and kindness—all genuine—linked with the natural authority of his presence, filled his pupils with respect and admiration for the teacher and love for the man. They were overwhelmed by his grandeur, but they were not made to feel self-conscious or afraid to try. Lesser artists might paralyze a sensitive student by their affectations and egotism; not so Jean de Reszke. . . .

Let a pupil be in real distress and the master was quick to show his sympathy. Not infrequently the need was for practical aid. It was generously given. It is an amazing—and moving—experience to go from pupil to pupil and hear the stories of Jean de Reszke's kindness. From the beginning he had adopted the practice of accepting large fees from the wealthy in order that those without money might also develop their talents. So entirely without ostentation was his help given that one hears over and over again: "You know he didn't charge me a penny for my lessons. I think I was perhaps the only one." And again: "Then one day he said to me: 'You aren't eating enough. Here, take this and buy yourself a good steak. Then come back and we'll try again. Forget about paying for awhile. You can't sing when you are not eating properly. Use the money for food.'"—CLARA LEISER, in "Jean de Reszke and the Great Days of Opera." (London: Gerald Howe. New York: Minton Balch.)

The Myriad Flowers of Japan

THE old order changes nowadays in Japan as elsewhere. . . . But, happily, change does not touch the blossoming trees of temples, gardens, and hillsides, whose age seems but to make them more varied in colour and to clothe their withered and often mossy branches with a richer garment of blossom. It is to these groves that lovers in the past used to come and hang (in the country districts those of the present day still do so), their verses upon the flower-laden branches, while dainty musumés wandered forth to read, and disingenuously wonder how the messages came there.

The plum-tree blossom has a warm corner in the native heart, to which its beauty, fragility, delicate perfume and early coming after wintry days fully entitle it. . . .

A little later and Japan deserves the description of a garden of flowers. The plum blossom is not yet all over, and its exquisite beauty has been reinforced by the magnolia, camellia, and the dwarf trees and flowering plants heavy with bloom, amongst them the exquisite white Pyrus japonica.

The camellia of England! A humble sister to that of Japan indeed, where in almost every sheltered spot huge trees laden with myriads of white, red, and variegated blossoms, amid their glossy dark green foliage, greet the eye. They grow by the roadside, and the winds drift their blood-red or snowy petals into heaps along the hedgerows. And the tiny streams which trickle down the hillside on their way to the larger rivers or the sea bear upon them flotillas of tiny boat-like petals, red and white, whose incurved shape enables them to float sometimes for miles before destruction.

By the end of March all the gardens are a-bloom with many flowers. New ones spring to life daily. There are the scented daphnes everywhere, with tiny pink and white blossoms; the Japanese paper plant, mitsumata, with its golden ball-like flowers, and the beautiful kaido, called by the Japanese the "noble flowers," a favourite with maidens, artists, and poets alike. Then, too, there are the snow-white, pink, and deep crimson varieties of Pyrus making the gardens gay and beautiful beyond description.

With April comes the cherry-blossom, and with it fade the memories of dull, dark days, and the cold of past winds and rain. Even so great a city as Tokio becomes a lovely place. The grass in parks and gardens has again become green, and the cherry-trees are laden with pink-and-white blossom, mingling with the crimson of the peach. On the hillside throughout the land the budding maples give a crimson note amid the green, and there is a wealth of flowering plants on every hand. But it is the cherry-blossom which reigns supreme in the affections of the Japanese at this time. . . .

Soon after the cherry-blossoms comes the graceful wistaria, wreathing the bridges in the parks and country, the tea-house balconies, and the trellis-work of garden in a mantle of delicate lilac-clustered blossom. The wealth of wistaria for a brief time dominates the gardens and houses, and forms the chief glory of the Kameido temple grounds. Then later comes such a galaxy of bloom that description in detail would seem but a catalogue; amongst it, columbines, lady's-slippers, purple magnolias, and the gorgeous tree peonies.—From "Things Seen in Japan," by CLIVE HOLLAND. (London: Seeley, Service. New York: Dutton.)

Man of Aran Tills His Soil

BLOW wind, bend your great bow above this sea
And twang your green arrows against the land.
Blow wind, scatter your foam-feathered arrows along this shore
And charge with black spears that bend but brand
These cliffs with scars. Your doubled hand
Has smitten, marred this coast;
But hold, for all the power you boast,
Your breath is but a bellows that will fan
The live coal cupped in the palm of man.
Blow bellows, bellows of the sea,
For the wild fire, the kindled grain
Sown in this rocky land, quickened with rain,
Will suck the meager earth and burst with bloom,
A thousand years this fire has flickered and defied
The charge of wind and the sea's black doom.

MARGARET TYNES FAIRLEY

Mute Music

ALL day I have watched the snow
Patterning visible harmonies in the air,
Drumming inaudible rhythms on the sight,
Mute music—
Receding into gray pianissimos,
Swelling in white crescendos,
Of silence.

CARLYLE W. MORGAN

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and
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Soft Coal Put Under Utilities In U. S. Project

Operators Join Labor in Support of Measure to Prevent Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—America's basic raw material—the natural resource upon which its material advancement primarily rests—may become a public utility. Under the bill of Senator Joseph E. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, soft coal would be brought, finally and irrevocably, under federal regulation.

Labor has supported this radical move for years. John W. Lewis, head of the powerful United Mine Workers of America, is said to have helped write the pending legislation. The surprising thing at the present juncture is that capital is coming also to the support of the Guffey bill.

Feb. 20 some of the biggest coal operators in Pennsylvania indorsed the measure in the current Senate hearing. N. W. Roberts, federal NRA coal code administrator, has indorsed objective of the bill, declaring that it was either federal control, or chaos.

New Crisis Faced

The Blue Eagle has done for soft coal what it has done for practically no other industry, it is declared—brought order out of an anarchy of cutthroat competition that has been proved beyond the power of state officials, operators or trade unions to control. Now the industry is faced with a new crisis.

With the prospect that the NRA code will come to an end, new contracts are being drawn, and the whole gain of the basic fuel industry under the Blue Eagle may be lost. Besides that, coal codes are being violated. More drastic regulation is required, it is asserted.

Senator Guffey, the new Administration leader from Pennsylvania, proposes to cut the Gordian knot once and for all and take the step which has been proposed, played with—and rejected, by every President since Harding. He would make coal a public utility.

The acting NRA coal code administrator, who testified Feb. 21, indorsed the idea of federal control of price and production of America's major mineral resource. On Feb. 20 the spokesman of the Coal Control Association of Western Pennsylvania said that 80 per cent of the producers in his rich territory, favored the objective of the bill.

National Coal Reserve

The Guffey bill is no picayune measure. It provides that the Government shall advance $300,000,000 in buying up coal land to create a "national coal reserve"; it would set up a coal commission with power to condemn coal lands, regulate production and control prices. just as though coal companies were electric light companies for social regulation.

The bonds for the proposed $300,000,000 coal reserve would be financed and amortized by a 10 cents a ton production tax on coal, it is proposed.

Mr. Roberts, who is in charge of the bituminous coal code, testified Feb. 21 that the industry required federal regulation. It was in a "chaotic" condition before the code, he asserted.

The industry has been taken from as "low an ebb as it could possibly be," he declared, from "starvation wages," irregular employment, and budgets "in the red" to a profit-making basis and a living standard of wages.

Advantages Held Proved

"The industry itself has proved to our mind," he said, "not only the advantages of supervision and the necessity of greatly intensified control."

"We must have price regulation," he declared, adding: "Certain companies have been threatening to kick over the traces, and they can bring the destruction of the code."

"They have 'kicked over the traces,' haven't they?" asked Senator A. Harry Moore (D) of New Jersey.

"They have, and now they threaten to go even further."

"Would you say that price control could be exercised without allocation?" asked Mr. Moore.

"Personally I should think both price and production control would be needed," said the witness.

Help for Small Companies

J. B. Brunot, vice-president, Irwin Gas and Coal Company, Greensburg, Penna., said he appeared in behalf of the small producers. Unless a measure like the Guffey bill were passed, he said, the small companies would be "exterminated" and monopoly would be inevitable.

Since 1929, the depression has ramaged smaller producers, he said, while the big "captive" mines, controlled by railroads and industries for their own fuel, have not suffered proportionately. He urged changes in the Guffey bill to increase proposed allocation of production to small producers.

The coal code has "materially aided" the industry, said witness; in some localities it has increased wages 250 per cent. His own company, he said, previously paid $1.80 to $2.16 a day to inside day labor—it now pays $5 a day. Cut-throat competition caused the previous low wages, he said. Twenty cents an hour was usual, and mines frequently worked only one day a week.

He urged a graduated production tax rather than a straight 10 cents a ton tax.

'Small' Banking Runs $25,000,000 Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

THE second largest bank in Yugoslavia and probably its busiest one is maintained by clients with deposits that average only $50 per person, yet they deposit or withdraw about $25,000,000 each working day.

There are 312,852 depositors. During the last year savings increased by 20 per cent and savers by 19 per cent.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Nicolai Berezowsky, whose Violin Concerto and two symphonies had already been played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was represented on the program of the sixteenth pair of concerts (Feb. 22-23) by his new Concerto Lirico for violoncello and orchestra. The soloist for the first performance of the work was Gregor Piatigorsky, to whom it is dedicated.

The concerto is in one movement, preceded by a quiet orchestral introduction. It consists mainly of variations on a theme, with a contrasted section in quicker tempo. The prevailing mood is gentle, nostalgic, romantic. The thematic material is undistinguished and the treatment is not marked for its originality. There is a cadenza which tests the virtuosity of a performer but has no other interest. The composition might do very well as incidental music for a Russian play. The composer wrote it as a compliment to his friend Mr. Piatigorsky, but the soloist paid the composer a greater compliment by his playing of it, which was conspicuous for beauty of tone, masterly technique and musicianly emotion.

Mr. Piatigorsky was soloist also in Strauss's "Don Quixote," in which he was heard two years ago. Once more his musical impersonation of the Knight was marked by extraordinary loveliness of tone and by no less remarkable poetic imagination. He was worthily partnered by Jean Lefranc and his viola and by the orchestral reading of Dr. Koussevitzky, which minimizes the banality of certain sections of the score by emphasizing its musical values. The concert opened with the Steinberg transcriptions of C. P. E. Bach's Concerto in D major for orchestra, excellently performed.

L. A. S.

Chardon String Quartet

Opening their fifth program of the season in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, last night, with the String Quartet in G minor by Arnold Bax (first performance in Cambridge) the Chardon String Quartet concluded with Albert Roussel's String Quartet Op. 45 (also a first performance) and for a bridge between the two offered a Lento and Rondino by Aaron Copland and the Haydn D major Quartet Op. 76, No. 5.

It was a good-looking program—on paper. Like some musical scores, however, it read better than it sounded. Bax, for instance, has a trick of thinning out his score to one or two instruments at the end of a phrase which sets the uninitiated to wondering if the remaining players might have missed a "cue." The nostalgic, quasi-folksong tune which he used was so laden with tonal fripperies as to suggest a peasant girl overdressed for a holiday. We failed to hear a genuinely significant theme during the entire three movements, nor did the players succeed in establishing a permanence to the material.

The Copland pieces could have been dispensed with. They appear to have been made to order—the work of an earnest student bent upon exemplifying certain problems in composition. The few measures, sul ponticello, are meaningless and lend unnecessary harshness to the work.

The most interesting of the modern group was the Roussel work, but it hardly measured up to the standard which this composer, now in his sixty-seventh year, has established for himself. M. Roussel leans heavily upon rhythm for his effects and he works up to a fairly exciting climax in the final movement, but the quartet as a whole is not meaty.

The redeeming quartet of the program was the Haydn opus, both in musical content and in performance. This compact, thoroughly charming piece of chamber music was given a reading notably free from the technical irregularities which were manifest during other portions of the program, and was received with great enthusiasm.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Henry Holt

Vermont has served the subject matter depicted by Henry Holt, whose aquarelles are on view at Doll and Richards. The painter has been seen but once before in Boston. He paints independently and without benefit of methods ingrained by pedagogues hereabout.

Hills and valleys, trees, rock formations contribute to portrayals which are fortunately not too faithfully transliterated. Mr. Holt realizes spaciousness, amplitude and proper dignity in his visualization. Proximity with the subject saves him from being bothered by what is obvious and trifling; he seems to abstract from the original scene what is salient in design, what is of consequence to atmosphere. His finest pictures are farthest removed from the precise; closest kin to the fanciful. The artist who has not risen above the immediate exactions of subject, who is not capable of lifting it out of its constricting frame and oppressive details, is not an artist in the true sense. Modern ideas are strengthening the conviction of many contemporaries that they must achieve this viewpoint. Mr. Holt has acquired it not through schooling, but through rigorous observation. Credit is due him for that. He has certainly roused our curiosity as to what the future will yield from his brush. If there is any department in which he does not appeal to us, it is with color. It seems he could bend it to greater use, make it a richer, more eloquent means. The compositional schemes are varied, and they employ a number of devices for guiding the eye into the spaces of the pictures. The distribution of foliage masses is especially good.

Foster Brothers

Aquatones by Evelyn Marx are shown at Foster Brothers in Park Square. The aquatone is a print made with the air brush. Among the subjects sympathetically portrayed are ostriches, elephants, dogs, giraffes.

D. A.

Macon Loss Laid to Defect

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (AP)—A defect in the design of the dirigible Macon caused her to founder and fall into the Pacific ocean off Point Sur, central California, Commander T. L. Catch, Judge Advocate of the Navy Court of Inquiry, declared Thursday.

Motion Pictures

"The Merry Monarch"

First showing in America is being given at the Fine Arts Theater in Boston to "The Merry Monarch," English picture featuring Emil Jannings. The German star appears for the first time in an English language film, and it is in a comedy role. The play is a fantastic and amusing transcription of the novel by Pierre Louys called "The Adventures of King Pausole." The merry monarch has 366 wives and a daughter. A flier who lands at their island woos the daughter. The wives rebel against the Administration and one of them wins the King for her permanent possession. Sidney Fox, Josette Day, José Noguerro and Armand Bernard are in the cast. There is much pageantry, well photographed. Even better photographed are the scenes in a German skiing picture, on the same bill. In another short Miss Winifred Christie demonstrates the Moor double-keyboard piano.

"All the King's Horses"

The musical comedy, "All the King's Horses," is taken over to the screen by Paramount in a film now to be seen at the Fenway and Paramount Theaters in Boston. It will be remembered that the piece deals with the adventures of a King and a movie star who strongly resemble each other. The two exchange places and there are complications over the affections of the Queen. Carl Brisson plays the dual role and Mary Ellis, Edward Everett Horton and Eugene Pallette assist. The other feature is a mystery melodrama called "The White Cockatoo," with Ricardo Cortez and Jean Muir.

"The Good Fairy"

Universal's adaptation of the Molnar comedy, "The Good Fairy," with some of the comedy out, is at Keith's Memorial in Boston. The principal parts are taken by Margaret Sullavan, Herbert Marshall and Frank Morgan. The stage show is headed by Irene Beasley.

"Sweet Music"

"Sweet Music," at the Metropolitan in Boston, is the latest Rudy Vallée vehicle, produced by Warner Brothers. There are many songs which doubtless will appeal to Mr. Vallée's public. He is supported by Ann Dvorak, Ned Sparks and Helen Morgan. Mitzi Green heads the stage show.

(Other current films are noticed today in the Monitor Movie Guide, in another column.)

She—Sea—Ski

Wide World

Flies Through the Air With the Greatest of Ease In Balmy Play of Ocean Breeze

This thrilling water sport is very popular at Antibes, France. Using water skis, the outdoor enthusiast is pulled into the air by the speed of the motorboat to which the line is attached.

Britain Buys Canadian Poultry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—This year a greatly increased demand for Canadian dressed poultry comes from Great Britain and promises to prove a blessing to Canadian farmers. It is anticipated that Canada this year will ship approximately 3,000,000 pounds which will be more than double the amount shipped last year. The first consignment has already left Canada's winter ports, Saint John and Halifax.

Arms Conference Seeks Definition Of German Stand

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (AP)—A disposition on the part of several European powers, notably England and Italy, to play for time in considering the problem of the arms traffic until Germany's stand is defined, is evidenced here.

Delegates to the present meetings of the disarmament conference committee considering an American plan to publicize arms manufacture apparently were awaiting the Reich's reaction to the Anglo-French proposals that Germany return to the League of Nations and to the disarmament conference.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler's reply to the London proposals made no mention of Germany's return to the League, nor of the proposal that it enter an arms convention.

As Hugh R. Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland and disarmament expert, fought vigorously for preservation of the essentials of the American plan, the Italian delegate remarked that the Briand-Kellogg pact outlawed war—"yet defensive war still remains possible." Some delegates said they took that to be an allusion to Italy's dispute with Ethiopia.

The Italian representative, Admiral Ruspoli, said he wanted protection given to nations which do not manufacture arms whose orders abroad might be imperiled if a manufacturing country should become either a belligerent or neutral.

Admiral Ruspoli wanted to know just how the American draft convention for arms control would influence the traditional United States international doctrine of neutrality. The inquiry seems to put Italy in the former American position of championing neutral rights. It was made clear that Italy wants to be able to buy war materials from non-belligerents if Italy were engaged in a defensive warfare.

Free Speech in All Schools Proposed at Conference Of Progressive Education Group

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—A move to promote free speech in public and private elementary and high schools was made by members of the Progressive Education Association at their annual conference opening here today.

The Executive Committee placed its stamp of approval on a proposal for the establishment of a National Commission on Academic Freedom, to be brought before the general meeting before sessions close on Saturday.

"The first step toward Fascism is the repression of certain groups and this is an already accomplished fact in some localities in America," Frank E. Baker, chairman of the Committee on Academic Freedom, declared.

It was explained that although educators in institutions of higher education are organized to support academic freedom in colleges and universities, teachers in elementary and secondary schools are without such organization. Local and state associations were said to have been generally ineffective in protecting the right of democratic education.

The proposed commission, to be made up of representatives of various co-operating associations, would not only assemble material on free speech, but would appoint, on request, professional workers and laymen to serve on juries to assist schools on complex and difficult problems involving academic freedom.

At present, it was pointed out, no national professional agency is prepared to investigate cases of violations or to protect teachers and administrators threatened with loss of their positions in violation of the principle of academic freedom. Legal facilities of the American Civil Liberties League will be used.

In his opening address, Frederick L. Redefer, executive secretary of the association, traced the 17 years growth of the organization from the first days when it was necessary to work to strengthen the convictions of the small group of members, to the present when, doubled in strength in the last two years, members must decide whether their organization is to become active in pushing legislation and progressive movements or whether it is to be kept solely for research purposes. Mr. Redefer advocated a flexible organization, with a minimum of internal politics and local branches.

Urging avoidance of stratification within the teaching profession, he declared, "We must not separate public from private, and elementary from secondary, if we are to develop a better method of education."

For the benefit of visitors, Mr. Redefer admitted that progressive education may appear to be a somewhat "nebulous affair." It is impossible, he said, to pick out schools that are progressive and those which are not. He explained that in the early days of the association some members thought no school was progressive "if boys and girls were not doing exactly as they pleased, running around wildly and tearing furniture apart."

Many progressive methods, experimented with in private schools and laboratories, have now become regular parts of public school curricula, he pointed out.

Willard W. Beatty, president of the association, is presiding over the sessions, which are expected to draw 2000 educators here over the Washington birthday holiday.

A Digest of THE DIGEST No. 2

Science and INVENTION

Sometimes the most dramatic happening of the week is one in which scientific research, natural science, or invention has played a prominent part. Always, there is some activity of wide general interest in these or allied fields. In its regular section, "Science and Invention," THE LITERARY DIGEST records the progress of science. For many years, this department was one of THE DIGEST's best liked features. In the *new* DIGEST, it continues to hold this high esteem of readers, presenting always a full page article, together with a variety of shorter items.

In handling these stories . . . in handling all stories, political, financial, religious or any other type, you can count on THE DIGEST to present the facts without distortion . . . to tell a story as complete as its importance warrants. What was done . . . what was said . . . what others say about it . . . is revealed in original articles, staff contributions, and as always, a digest of opinion from the most representative and reliable sources.

Read THE DIGEST and you will be well read, because it keeps you posted on all events of consequence. You will be soundly informed because DIGEST news is accurate, authentic. You will be able to form your own opinion, because THE DIGEST takes no side of a controversial question but strives to present information that will be of service to all. The very qualities that make it stimulating and satisfying for the mature make it understandable and wholesome for the more youthful.

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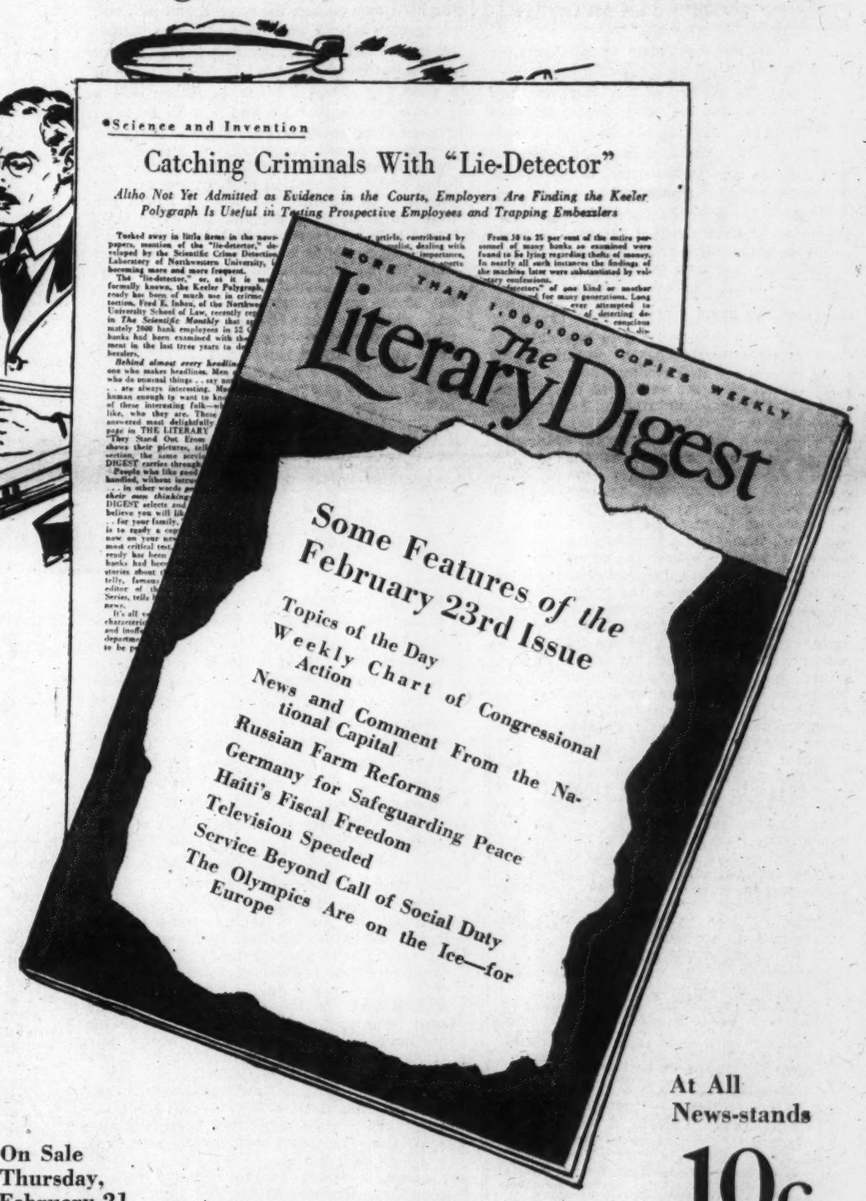
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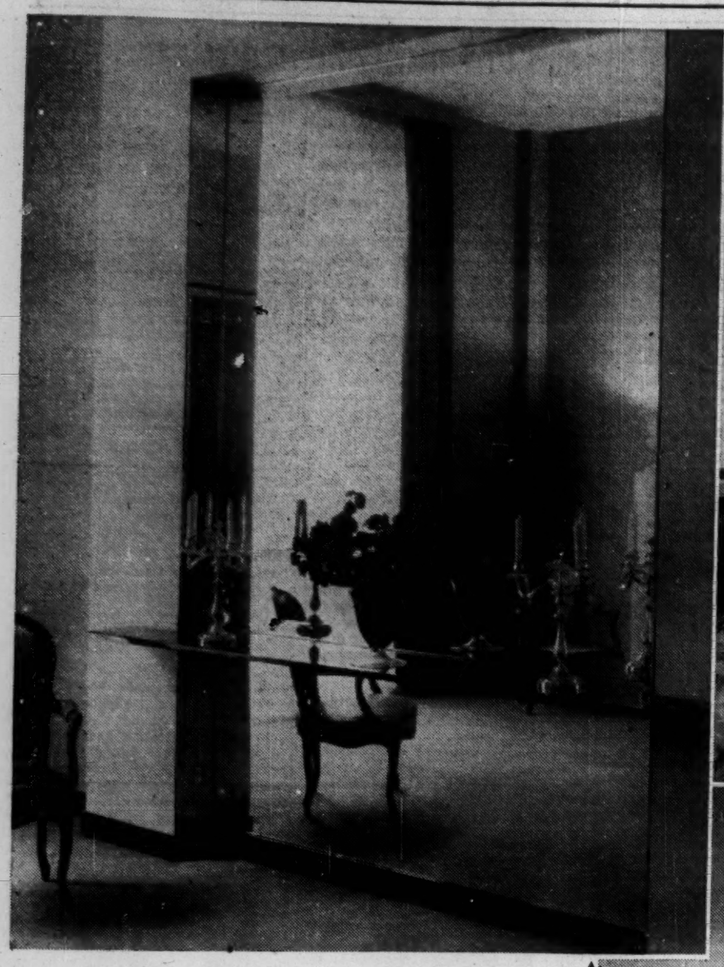
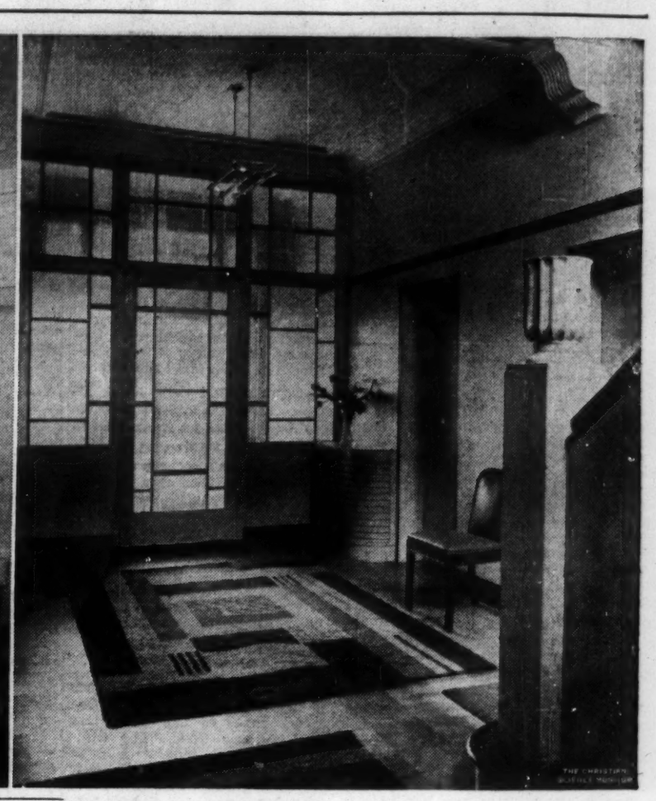
A Saturday Page





Left and Lower Center, Courtesy Ravel & Davin, Architect-Decorators, Paris. Other Photos by Sydney W. Newbery, London.

In these views may be seen answers to the question, "Can old and new styles be used together?" Two of them are from Paris and two from London. At the left, an armchair and a pair of candelabra of the Louis XV style are placed in a very modern dining room with walls painted in pale blue. The black glass shelf extends across and beyond the wide mirror recess. So the 1750's and 1930's are side by side.

Also by the Paris architect-decorators, Raval & Davin, the setting at the center, below, has white walls, a Naples yellow recess, glass mantel, black armchair and mirror table—all distinctly modern features. But the two stools have an eighteenth-century air, and the very simple desk at the left also dates in the late 1700's.

At the left is shown a London entrance hall of about 1905, remodeled inexpensively to give it a modern aspect, but leaving the heavy moldings. The wall colors are those of natural Canadian pine, set off by the rich brown of teak, like the original handrail. On the oak parquet floor are rugs in light and dark green, red, pink, brown and beige. Chairs are mahogany in green covers.

At the center, above, is an interesting interior described below under "Asymmetry in Furnishing."

Asymmetry in Furnishings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

BOTH in the design of furniture and in interior decoration there is at present a tendency for arrangements which are known as asymmetrical. The literal meaning of this word is "without symmetry between parts," but it is being used by modern decorators to describe effects which are actually often nicely proportioned and balanced. The balance is achieved, however, without actual repetition—by an equality of mass or weight without similarity of outline. A cabinet, for example, may have a cupboard at one side and drawers at the other; or a dressing table may have open shelves on one side, drawers and cupboards on the other. Often, too, one portion of the piece of furniture may be raised higher from the floor than the other. The effect of this treatment is to suggest rhythm and vivacity without the suggestion of dullness.

The lounge in a recently decorated Hampstead flat showing asymmetrical treatment is illustrated in the middle picture, top row. This gives an excellent idea of the effects which are possible when this new idea is applied to home furnishing. Instead of a single mirror in the wall space above the mantelshelf, the center of the chimneybreast has been left bare and two differently shaped mirrors are used, one at each side. The first, tall and narrow, is seen toward the left; the second one, nearer to square, occupies the recess on the right of the chimneybreast, where it gives a head and shoulders reflection and also helps to increase the light. Both are peach-tinted.

It will also be noticed that the clock is not in the center of the plate-glass mantelshelf, its position being balanced partly by the different sizes of the mirrors and partly by the positions occupied by the various mantelshelf ornaments. Although original, the arrangement is pleasing; while informal, it suggests completeness.

The fireplace itself has a surround in black marble and Hopton Wood stone. Beyond this, the lower part of the wall is fitted with a row of figured-walnut cupboards, which occupy both chimneybreast recesses. The wall space immediately beneath the plate-glass mantelshelf is paneled with sycamore which is continued into the right-hand recess in the form of shelves, these being used instead of an occasional table, which would occupy more space in the room. The mantelshelf is itself continued round the corner of the wall into the recess, where it terminates against the square mirror.

The easy chairs and settee are upholstered with green beige tapestry, and the door has been painted with jade-green washable enamel, the walls and ceiling being cream. Chief among the electric fittings is a star-wise group of silica tube-lights in the center of the ceiling, with steel end-caps painted jade green similar to the door. There are also tubular wall lights, one of which is seen beside the tall mirror. The room includes a writing desk in walnut and sycamore with a place-glass top; and the large circular rug, which was designed for this interior, is in shades of brown, royal blue, green and orange. Asymmetry makes the basis of some very delightful effects, but it is an idea that needs to be applied with uncommon taste or the results will look merely queer.

Worn in Ancient Caliph's Court

INSCRIPTIONS on several fragments of Egypto-Arabic textiles in the Boston Museum collection, relating them to the Royal Households of the Caliphs at Cairo and Baghdad, have just been translated. They have long formed an important part of the collection, since they were discovered some years ago in Egyptian burying grounds.

Dating from the tenth century A. D., the textiles are of linen with bands of silk tapestry inscription in Kufic lettering. They were doubtless made in the royal workshops at Tinnis near Port Said. Several bear the names of the Fatimid Caliphs, successors to the famous Haroun-al-Raschid. It is thought these fabrics were used as turbans, or arm bands, by members of the Caliph's household. The inscriptions were merely gestures of appreciation—recognitions of the Caliph's supreme power as a ruler.

Two of the most interesting translations relate the textiles directly to Aziz and his son Hakim, Caliphs of Cairo who traced their descent to Fatima, daughter of Mohammed. One of them reads: "In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, Abu Mansur, El Aziz Billah, the mighty through God." Aziz (A. D. 975-996) was famed for his tolerant rule, and was the first Caliph to take a Christian wife.

His son, Hakim (A. D. 966-1120), was reactionary, with an exaggerated idea of his own importance. In 1017 he declared that he himself was divine, and substituted his name for that of God in inscriptions. The Museum example was made, however, before he had assumed divinity, for it reads: "In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, El Mansur, El Hakim, Bimari-Allah, ruling through God's command, commander of the faithful, and son of Aziz Billah, blessings on him." An amusing anecdote is recorded of his reign: in order to keep women in their places, he made a law forbidding them to buy shoes, thus making sure that they would stay at home.

The Egypto-Arabic textiles in the Museum form one of the three important collections in the world, the other two being in Berlin and Stockholm. They are permanently installed in the Textile Corridor near the Rotunda on the second floor.

H. H. A.

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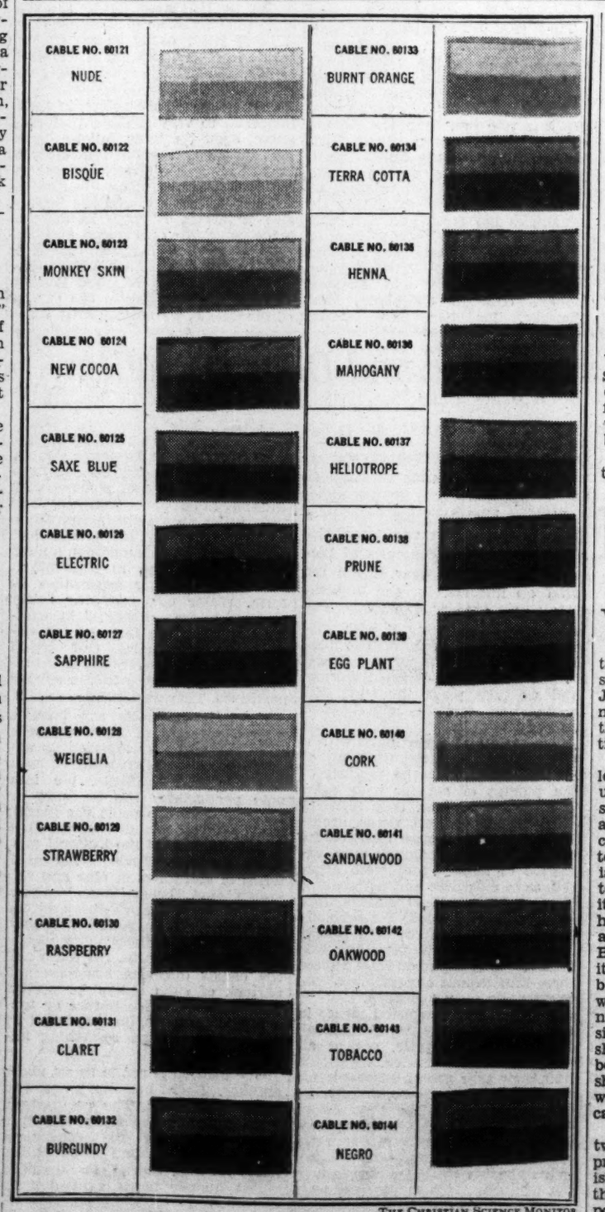
Standard Names For 192 Colors

New York

WITH the new emphasis placed on color by modern ideas in home furnishing, it seems that a simple and clear description should be in common use for whatever color appears in a fabric or in different parts of a room. Certainly prevalent practice is not always either simple or clear. Personal and independent ingenuity has added to the confusion by efforts to seem original and to give an impression to the public that goods with peculiar distinction were being described.

Recently there has come to our notice a color card that seems to offer a sound basis for avoiding the vagueness and misunderstanding that has been mentioned. This "card" is really a folder, made up of eight 5" by 10" pages, shows 192 colors, each with its name. The samples are made of silk ribbon, half satin and half grosgrain. The Textile Color Card Asso., 200 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., publishers, state that their business is mostly with manufacturers but that single cards are sold to the public at $8 a copy. Use of these by shops, department stores and interior decorators generally, would tend to establish a common language that would be welcome in place of the present individualistic and often confusing practice.

C. G. B.



One of eight panels, five inches by ten, of a color card used as a standard by many American manufacturers. Samples are silk ribbon, each half-and-half satin and grosgrain, showing dye effect on two weaves

Sell to Each Other —at Auction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"HEAR YE! Hear ye!" The portly auctioneer in brass-buttoned Prince Albert coat, gray tall hat—Micawber style—and "side-burns," steps out before a living room full of antiquers, and the home auction begins.

"How much am I bid for it?" He takes up a blue glass bowl with daisy-and-button pattern from a table filled with American treasures.

"Fifty cents to start, thank you. Who'll make it seventy-five? Fine! Seventy-five is bid. Dollar, dollar, dollar and a quarter. One-twenty-five, one-twenty-five once. One-twenty-five twice. Sold to the lady in brown."

The audience is particularly attentive and vitally interested, for each one is an owner, if not a buyer. They are from Chicago and north shore towns — Glencoe, Ravinia, Winnetka, and others. Some are dealers and interior decorators, but most of them are just home folks who have been collecting things for a long time. In their antique hunting and at auctions they have gradually accumulated a surplus of things which they could do without.

For this reason some 60 of them fell in readily with the idea of Earl and Sarah Froberg of Highland Park, that all go in together and have their own auction. Owen H. Fleming, of Evanston, agreed to disguise himself as the auctioneer. T. J. Reed, of Highland Park, offered to assist in explaining the value of the wares. Besides, the North Shore Animal Shelter needed help so it was decided that 10 per cent of the proceeds should go to it.

By five o'clock on Saturday evening, Feb. 16, the Froberg living room had been turned into an auction. Friends had brought in some 300 articles they were willing to part with—pressed glass, old lanterns, pictures, kerosene lamps, bed warmers, pitchers and wash bowls of pioneer days, tapestry, andirons, even chairs.

Though having the air of a professional public sale, neither the auctioneers nor the company forgot that, after all, it was a way where genial fellowship and high good humor might have its home party.

"Here's a rug, an antique rug. How much am I bid for it? What! Fifty cents! Look at its value!"

Poking his thumb through a hole, for nothing must be misrepresented, the auctioneer shouted:

"It's a valuable rug! What's a hole in an antique rug? People who really know color and weaves and value never stop for a hole!"

"Here's a picture frame. It's real cherry. How much to start it? How much am I bid? Think what you could do with the frame! It's good for a photograph of your husband, or wife, or dog. How much am I bid?"

So wholesome fun occasionally rippled the audience. After two hours of this came intermission, first into the Froberg kitchen for home-baked beans, then to the dining room for daintier dishes. In less than an hour all were back again on their folding chairs in the auction room.

"How much am I bid for this old pewter plate with the hallmark on the back?" The assistant auctioneer each time walked down the aisle to display the article for sale. The company examined the sandwich glass plates, the pewter, the old china, and continued their bidding.

By midnight everything was sold. Almost $250 had been paid in. People who had come with old lanterns or rugs or pressed glass, went home with Staffordshire dogs, or book shelves or pewter. They were delighted with the exchange. Perhaps the puppies at the Animal Shelter sniffed thanks at their share.

M. R. Z.

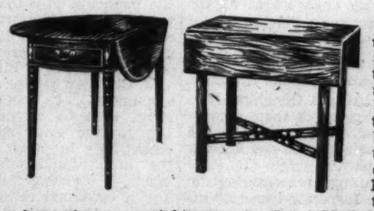
Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Pembroke Tables

WHILE tables such as are shown here are sometimes called "dropleaf" nowadays, the name which was given the style 150 years ago was "Pembroke." Just where this term originated I am not sure. There are traditions, but they are not sufficiently authoritative to justify quoting them.

The general type—having the two leaves held up by short, swinging arms—is so common today that it is not easy to think of it as ever having been a novelty. But novelty it must have been or it would not have been given a special name in Heppelwhite's book of designs. Chippendale had previously shown two forms but he apparently believed that the stretchers as shown in the right-hand example were necessary for strength. He called them breakfast tables.



The feature which makes these two tables pictured different from preceding forms in cabinetmaking is, the swinging arms which support the leaves. This detail decides the point, whether the term Pembroke applies or not.

It may seem like a fussy distinction, even so it will be mentioned—that when each of the arms that hold up the leaves is attached to a leg and swings with it, the piece is called a flap table. Whether or not "flap" seems to us a good name, the best informed writers use it.

But this isn't the whole story, if the gate-leg table gets into the picture. The gate-leg is really built much like a gate, for the swinging part has top and bottom bars and two uprights and the whole thing pivots at top and bottom. So the Pembroke type is two stages of evolution later than the gate-leg table, the flap table being the stage between.

Incidentally, here is a good illustration of some of the differences between two styles. Heppelwhite's, at the left shows slender, tapering legs, with inlay on them as well as on the end of the drawer and about the top, which is of curved outline as is usual in his designs.

Chippendale's work, which came a few years earlier, was in general much heavier, the square legs shown here being a common detail on tables and chairs which were associated with his name. Absence of inlays is another mark of his designs. C. G. B.

Combine Old Styles and New

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

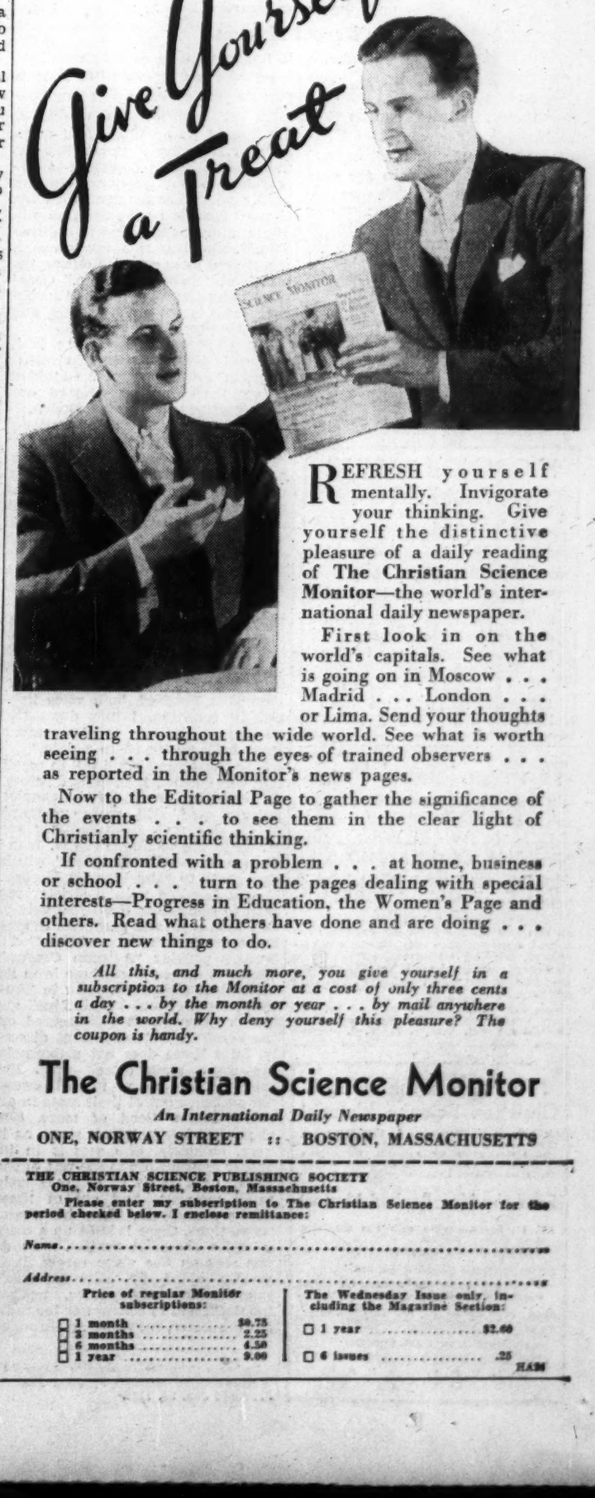
THE combining of periods, not only of various ones of the past, but also the old with the distinctly contemporary, continues to interest Paris decorators. To many people the "modern" style remains pleasing in its almost Japanese simplicity of background, lighting and lack of fussy details, but has little to offer of intrinsic merit in its actual furniture. For those who are fond of old furniture, but who admire the new in wall treatment, lighting and fabrics, or who find interest in old ideas treated in new ways or new ideas in old ways, many fresh and original combinations and settings are being devised. The modern style has evolved much that is suitable for adaptation to compositions in which old furniture may be placed.

A perfectly plain, rather bright, red silk on the white Louis XV-XVI chairs in the gray-walled studio of an artist, for example, serves in a way as a link between the old chairs and the strongly present-day air of the rest of the interior. At the end of the room, partly shut off by white faille screens, is a slightly rounded wall sofa and over-stuffed chairs. These are covered in very bright blue rep. The curtains are soft white wool.

Another pleasingly successful example of this new juxtaposition of ancient and modern is found in the photograph of a pair of eighteenth-century candelabra on a twentieth-century console, made simply of a shelf of black glass set against a mirrored recess. The walls of this room are painted pale blue, the Louis XV chairs covered in plain satin. This is shown at the left.

Both these rooms were designed and decorated by the house of Raval & Davin, architect-decorators. Their shop is shown in lower view. The walls are painted white with a slightly concave recess in Naples yellow. The mantel is glass, as are the twisted columns which are made in three parts and assembled. The modern adaptations of the X stool have black bases and are covered in red leather. The armchair is covered in black "foulain," a sort of pony-skin material, and the little fireside table is black lacquer with a silver mirrored top. The semicircles of the X stools are repeated in the table. Amidst all this the beautiful simplicity of the fine Louis XVI desk at the left seems quite at home.

Give Yourself a Treat



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HA36

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Shaw's Judgment Day

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

DURING a prologue and an act and a half, Bernard Shaw, in "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles," lays down a train of extravaganza explosives for his fulminations of the final half act, in which he brings judgment day upon the scene. An angel appears and announces to sundry Englishmen, Orientals and their offspring that this is the hour of valuation. All those who cannot justify their existence are to evaporate forthwith, and the Unexpected Isles, which is the world of today, is henceforth to be conducted for and by useful people. "But what of the fires of the last hours predicted in Revelations? Without them can this be judgment day?" they ask. "The sun is shining." And the angel replies, in effect, "So shone the sun on the battlefields of the World War when you sought to blast all life out of the world with your great guns, your liquid fire, your poison gas. Yet in the spring the birds sang and the earth turned green."

* * *

For those who look upon the theater as a place where mental stimulation may occasionally be offered, Shaw's latest allegory comes as an oasis in a parched land. This is a hymn to work, to the ability to face with courage and rapture each new dawn in a day of the unexpected and the insecure. The events leading up to that final message are often puzzling in their symbolism. But in a theater often taken up by exemplifying the obvious, who could carp at a playmaker whose writing is so impish and wise that every next utterance of his personages is unpredictable? Aside from many implications that are elusive at a first hearing there is throughout this diversion plentiful occupation for the intelligence and risibles of nimble and receptive playgoers.

As the curtain rises we meet two emigration officers at a tropical port of the British empire. They resent the climate and the only way out is via a pistol shot or going native. Next we are projected into a polygamous experiment in eugenics conducted by two couples, one British, one Oriental. That comes to a standstill until the arrival of the Simpleton, a British clergyman. It is his entry into the polygamous state that projects international complications and a bristling array of war vessels on the horizon. Each is intent upon enforcing an edict upon the clergyman, no two edicts being alike. The debacle is concluded by the voluntary departure of the clergyman for England and the peace of quiet uplands in a monogamous land.

* * *

Upon this Gilbertian thread Shaw strings his beads of antic wit and wise paradox. The clergyman finds that "nature isn't good in the tropics. The experiment in world culture is supposed to have failed because of some nitrogenous deficiency, but really it failed because the experimenters "made fools of children who were not born fools." They were brought up too lazy either to think or to work, and so they were marked for disappearance on the day of valuation. Idolators, they wanted to die for something glorious such as nationalism. Valuation day in England was terrific, the survivors learn by wireless. Scarcely a person was left in the West End. Only two members of the stock exchange remained. The House of Commons was decimated. Well, there it is, a Utopian fable to think of as you will.

What can be said about acting in a performance that requires of each player chiefly that he speak clearly in character the words that go with this extravaganza? Perhaps no more than that Mme. Nazimova made a tableau of pagan youthfulness as the priestess Proia, lying on the grass beside a cliff overlooking the sea. In the final speech she seemed an oracle, voicing Shaw's poetic vision of a new world of useful people, people who would not "seek freedom from the intolerable fatigue of thinking." Companioning her worthily in magnificence of aspect and calm wisdom was McKay Morris as the priest Pra.

As the Simpleton, Romney Brent was always the quizzical, ineffectual chatterer, a lamb among humane lions, blandly self-centered, apologetic in his departure as in his arrival. It seems he had been set ashore by pirates who had wearied of him as their chaplain. Other roles, well taken and sharply projected under Harry Wagstaff Gribble's swift-paced direction, are taken by Rex O'Malley, Lionel Pape, Patricia Calvert, Viola Roche, Lawrence Grossmith and Louis Hector. Lee Simonson designed the costumes and settings, which form a succession of stage pictures gorgeous in coloring and tasteful in composition.

The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles, by George Bernard Shaw; presented for the first time anywhere by The Theater Guild at the Guild Theater, Feb. 18, 1935.

By Carlo Edwards

Kirsten Flagstad as Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre." The Norwegian Soprano Sang This Role for the First Time on Feb. 15, at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. She Will Sing It Again When the Company Opens Its Spring Tour in Boston on April 1.

Minority Opinion

By L. A. Sloper

A DIVISION of opinion has been observed as to one of the most successful of the plays now current in New York, "The Children's Hour," at Maxine Elliott's Theater. It seems to be agreed that Lillian Hellman has written a moving and significant play. But the majority contend that after two good acts, the play goes overboard in the third. A few of us feel, on the contrary, that the third act is the best, and that the weak spot is the second-act climax.

A vicious and malevolent child, resenting the kindly discipline of a girls' boarding school, runs away to her grandmother's house and there gradually unfolds a scandalous and false story about the two headmistresses of the school. The grandmother, who had been of material assistance in starting the school, listens at first with amused or impatient tolerance to the child's apparently artless prattle, but at last, when the story becomes circumstantially shocking, she believes it, and starts a telephone campaign which results in many pupils being withdrawn from the school.

The headmistresses and the fiancé of one of them demand an explanation, and eventually force the grandmother to bring the girl before them. Cornered, the child says that she heard the story from another girl, who is also present. At first the other child denies all knowledge of the story, but finally corroborates it under pressure from her domineering schoolmate, who holds over her the threat of exposing a petty theft.

* * *

Now this is the second-act climax, and it is unconvincing. Here are four adults, who have heard the denial of the story by Rosalie, and have seen Mary step forward and openly make her contradict herself under an obvious though unspecified threat. Moreover, they are all well acquainted with Mary and with her malicious and perverted thought. Yet we are asked to believe that Rosalie's forced confirmation of Mary's story was accepted by the grandmother as authentic, and was not challenged successfully by the other adults. Furthermore, we are asked to believe that between the second and the third acts, the teachers lose a libel suit against the grandmother, which must be taken as indicating that this unsubstantiated slander was accepted by a court of law as true. It is too much to ask.

In the third act, on the contrary, after the loss of the lawsuit, we have the true drama of the situation, the drama that takes place in the thoughts of the principal characters. We see the mental effect of the crisis on both teachers, upon the fiancé and—by a brilliant stroke, through the brief call of a grocer's boy—upon the community and its attitude toward the two young women. When vindication comes, through the not very convincing device of the discovery of Rosalie's petty theft, one of the teachers has killed herself, the other has sent away her fiancé and the school seems to be irretrievably ruined. It is not a pleasant story, but it is an impressive study of a human problem.

* * *

In another success, Elisabeth Bergner in Margaret Kennedy's "Escape Me Never," at the Shubert Theater in New York, we have an object lesson in some of the practical problems of play direction. Theodore Komisarjevsky, who directed the production and designed the settings, is a prominent figure in the theater, from Petrograd to Hollywood. He has done an intelligent job of directing in this instance, but he has neglected to solve a problem which arises partly from the shape of the theater itself.

The play was originally produced at the Apollo Theater in London. In that house, no doubt, everybody has a clear view of the stage, and Mr. Komisarjevsky was justified in placing right stage the balcony on which Miss Bergner plays for some minutes after her first entrance. But the Shubert Theater in New York presents a different problem. The fan-spread of its auditorium is so wide that people in the boxes and along the outside aisles of the orchestra are cut off from view of perhaps a quarter of the stage. Mr. Komisarjevsky is not to blame for that; he did not design the theater. But he is at fault in not having moved his balcony to stage center, under these circumstances; for as it is, probably a tenth of those who have paid their money chiefly to see Miss Bergner act are unable to see her at all during one of the most important introductory passages.

Later in the same scene, when Miss Bergner comes down center, a minor character is permitted to stand between her and the same part of the audience which has missed the balcony scene. Thus a considerable part of the audience has hardly seen the principal actress of the play during the entire first scene. Which is quite inexcusable. Directors are under obligation to direct their plays so that the production will be visible from all parts of the house. After all, without audiences there wouldn't be much work for directors.

Summer's Lease

By Harold Hobson

London

"SUMMER'S LEASE" is more unusual in setting than in theme. It introduces us to a stockbroker's office, and to all the dull routine on which sensational crashes on the Exchange are only occasional excrescences. We meet the unimaginative and selfish senior partner, the flirtatious junior partner, the frivolous typists, the sour inefficient typist, the clumsy office boy and the overworked secretary (Miss Dorice Fordred) from whom the bloom of youth has been brushed away.

All this is entertaining enough, though the necessities of the theater place Miss Winifred Howe, the author, in a quandary from which she cannot extricate herself with complete success. It is of the essence of her purpose to demonstrate that the monotony of office life is such that no young woman can long preserve her freshness and vitality in the face of its boredom. And when a writer is trying to prove that the way of life she is depicting is unbearably dull and profitless, she can hardly point her dialogue with the Coward sparkle or the Shavian wit. She is almost compelled to dullness herself, and this is a fault that is manifested once or twice during the course of "Summer's Lease." Occasionally we cannot avoid the thought that there is too much setting, and too little play.

But what little play there is is extremely lovely, touched in rather than flamboyantly painted, hinted at rather than vulgarly blurted out. The secretary, Katherine Boden, is 35 years old when she unexpectedly has a play accepted for production in the West End. The leading actor, a young American whose first big chance it is, during the period of rehearsals pays her a few pleasant and casual attentions, which, it is suggested rather than plainly stated, she regards more seriously than she had need to do. And so, when on the morning after a triumphant first night he tells her that he has become engaged to his leading woman, it is to her a very sensible disappointment. He gives her a copy of Shakespeare's poems, and the pages flutter open at the Sonnets. It is then that Miss Fordred, in a voice irresistibly touching, brings down the curtain on the line, "and summer's lease hath all too short a date."

Few theatergoers will fail to recall that this theme has been used before. A variation on it, with simpler natures and still more poignant effect, was seen comparatively recently in the production of M. Jean-Jaques Bernard's "Martine," which gave fame to Miss Virginia Hopper. It was handled with a stricter regard to immediate theatrical values, and with a greater readiness to embrace sentimentality, in Miss Dodie Smith's popular "Autumn Crocus." Where it differs from these is in its method of treatment. Both in "Autumn Crocus" and in "Martine" attention throughout was focused on the heroine's disillusionment directly. Miss Howe does not elaborately prepare a mass attack upon the emotions. She has no mind to sweep her audience out of their seats in an overwhelming flood of tears. She glances at her heroine's story, as it were, obliquely. She sees it in its proper relationship to the rest of the world, as a thing of comparatively small moment. And out of these sidelong glimpses, these hints and suggestions, there is built up a story of quite exquisite quality, such as one sees on the stage rarely. It is greatly aided by Miss Fordred's sympathetic performance, neither too depressed in sorrow nor too radiant in success, but veracious throughout.

Embassy Theater—Summer's Lease, by Winifred Howe. Directed by John Fernald. Produced Jan. 28, 1935.

Mme. Flagstad's Brünnhilde

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD, the Norwegian soprano, remains the woman of the hour at the Metropolitan. In the second performance of the special afternoon Wagner series (Feb. 15) she had her third local appearance and third local role in the "Walküre" Brünnhilde, and I, for one, liked her better than I had done either as Sieglinde or as Isolde. Incidentally, a remarkable circumstance of this appearance is the fact, as I am assured, that Mme. Flagstad had never sung Brünnhilde before and actually did so without an orchestral rehearsal—only two or three piano rehearsals. She is now to be the Brünnhilde not only in the "Siegfried" of the series, but also in the "Götterdämmerung" (for which Mme. Kappel had originally been announced). She has never sung these Brünnhildes either.

In "Die Walküre" Mme. Flagstad portrayed a girlish Brünnhilde. You believed in her as the warrior maid and also as Wotan's devoted daughter. She was filial piety itself while Wotan told the long story of his woes, and her final scene with the angry god was a model in the manner of her pleading. It was when Brünnhilde announces Siegmund's doom that one discovered her newness to the role. Although as the superearthly messenger she made an enthralling picture, the fact that she was not completely at home in the music could be detected in some tentative phrasing and in her employing a too metallic tone. Elsewhere her voice and singing were in the main satisfactory, more generally so than in her earlier roles. And once again the economy of her acting and the absence of conventional gesticulation were commendable.

* * *

The effectiveness of the concluding scene was due largely to the singularly impressive Wotan of Mr. Hofmann. Here is a singing-actor who, thanks to his skill in make-up and his well-considered histrionism, in addition to the right sort of face and figure, impersonates creditably a mythical divinity of the north. His singing of Wotan, however, is something of a *tour de force*, since his voice fails to compass the baritone tessitura without showing signs of strain. Still, by dint of adroit vocal management, fine diction and masterly phrasing, he succeeds where a less accomplished artist would meet with disaster.

Karin Branzell, returning to the company for the latter part of the season, furnished a Fricka who swooped and spouted like an old-fashioned barnstormer. Mme. Müller, in spite of some glacial upper tones and a tendency to overact at critical moments, pleased in the main as Sieglinde. Mr. Althouse and Mr. List were respectively the Siegmund and the Hunding, as they had been earlier in the season. Mr. Bodanzky seldom conducts with such apparent fervor as he did on this occasion.

The previous evening, (Feb. 14) Mr. Bodanzky had conducted two acts of "Lohengrin" and then, in view of his having an unabridged "Walküre" the next afternoon, relinquished the baton to Karl Riedel, who is an expert on the subject of the Grail Knight's opera. Under each conductor the performance went well. Indeed, "Lohengrin" seldom receives such thoroughly favorable treatment anywhere. Lotte Lehmann, for the first time here as Elsa, imbued her depiction of the distressed Duchess with uncommon feeling and dramatic force; Mme. Olszewska proved again that she is an Ortrud of the finest quality, and the men, Messrs. Melchior, Schorr and List, as Lohengrin, Telramund and King Henry, gave of their best, which was very good indeed.

* * *

That rare combination, a triple bill, comprising "In the Pasha's Garden," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," held the stage on Feb. 13. Its novel feature was the Nedda of Helen Jepson, whose only previous rôle had been the Helène of "In the Pasha's Garden." With the larger opportunity Mme. Jepson gave further proof of her uncommon musicianship and her ability as an actress, besides exhibiting to advantage her fresh and agreeable voice. "La Traviata," the evening of Feb. 15, was admirably sung by Rosa Ponselle (Violetta), Tito Schipa, (Alfredo Germont) and Richard Bonelli (Giorgio Germont), Miss Ponselle, for her part, giving decidedly her best performance of the season.

"Simon Boccanegra," the afternoon of Feb. 16, for the second and last time this season, was again one of the Metropolitan's most artistic productions, with Mr. Tibbett fairly outdoing himself in the title rôle. Mme. Pons sang the name parts in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and in "Lakmé" (first time this season) the evenings of Feb. 16 and 18 respectively. In the latter she was in better voice than she had been latterly and her impersonation of the Hindoo girl is always interesting. Mr. Martinelli, a mature and burly Gerald, sang well. Others in the cast were Mme. Swarthout (Mallika), Mr. Cehanovsky (Frederick), and Mr. Rothier (Nilikantha). The following night "Der Rosenkavalier" was presented for the last time this season, inasmuch as the Octavian, Mme. Olszewska, departed the next day for Europe.

* * *

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society began its Brahms cycle on Feb. 14, when Mr. Toscanini presided over a program made up of the "Variations on a Theme of Haydn," the Double Concerto for violin and cello and the First Symphony. A most demonstrative audience filled Carnegie Hall for the event, as did others at the repetitions of Feb. 15 and 17. Although the entire concert was noteworthy, the reading of the symphony surpassed even Mr. Toscaninni's previous achievements with it. The soloists in the extremely spirited performance of the Double Concerto were Mishel Piastro, concertmaster of the orchestra, and Alfred Wallenstein, first cellist.

The Philadelphia Orchestra revisited Cargenie Hall the evening of Feb. 19, this time under the guest leadership of Otto Klemperer. Admirable accounts were given of Cherubini's "Anacreon" Overture and Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony (with an unusually quick tempo for the Funeral March), and Bronislaw Huberman disclosed once more his commanding qualities in the Brahms Violin Concerto.

At Aeolian Hall, the afternoon of Feb. 17, a promising young organization, the Mozart String Sinfonietta, Wesley Sontag, conductor, offered an interesting program of unhackneyed works by Mozart and other pieces by Hindemith, Sinigaglia, Hermann, César Franck and Percy Grainger. Especially worthy of attention were five little pieces from op. 44 by Hindemith. The soloists were Marjorie Cardoner in Hermann's Kammersonate for violin and strings and Edith Friedman in Mozart's A major Piano Concerto (K. 414).

Three Women Painters

By Frank Rutter

London

EXCEPTIONALLY interesting exhibitions, all by women painters, have been seen at the Leicester Galleries; where "one-man" shows were held of the work of Orovida, Frances Hodgkins and Mariette Lydis.

Orovida is the granddaughter of the famous Impressionist master, Camille Pissarro, and only daughter of Lucien Pissarro; but while both her father and her grandfather won fame primarily as painters of landscape, Orovida has struck out a line for herself. Both in her etchings and in her paintings—the latter often on silk—Orovida is essentially a decorative artist, and she has been far more influenced by Chinese art than by any western painter. She has a remarkable knowledge of animal form and character, which she combines with a marked preference for Oriental subjects, and this Oriental feeling is so much part and parcel of her being that it is sometimes difficult to believe that the artist is London-born and has lived all her life in England and France—where her three painter uncles are living.

The room devoted to Orovida's work at the Leicester Galleries contains 19 decorative panels painted in tempera on linen. Her compositions are beautifully rhythmic in design, full of movement, and exceedingly refined and delicate in their usually cool color schemes. The subjects of these panels are no less personal than the style in which they are painted, for the artist's intense sympathy with animals finds expression even in such a subject as "Tiger Hunt," while literally the orientation of her art is such that even the horse in a decoration like "The Beater"—driving deer—is no Western creature, but obviously a Tartar steed, as essentially Eastern as its brown-skinned rider. Indeed, the Orientalism of Orovida is no mere affectation or acquired taste; it seems as natural to her as the homing instinct of a pigeon.

* * *

Frances Hodgkins is one of England's most distinguished senior women painters. Though she has been exhibiting now for fully 25 years, her art has a youthful vitality and passion for experiment which many of her juniors might envy. Her early work won attention by the fine virility of her drawing, her rhythmic sense of three-dimensional design and the rich sobriety of her sense of color. Beginning as an impressionist, she grew broader and simpler in her style till she became attracted toward abstract painting, and her pictures at the Leicester Galleries have some relation to Surréalisme in their arbitrary association of objects. Many of these associations are extremely unlikely in fact, but Miss Hodgkins has a way of making them seem almost reasonable—particularly her combinations of landscape with still-life. For her conjunctions, however improbable in the sphere of reality, always ring true within the limits of her decorative convention. Her color is more magnificent than ever, and many of her effects are as magical in their splendor as they are daring and unconventional.

* * *

Mariette Lydis, the third exhibitor at the Leicester Galleries, is a visitor to England. Austrian by birth, trained and now residing in Paris, her work has some affinity to that of Marie Laurençin. At present her work attracts by its drawing more than by its color; she is primarily an illustrator, but an illustrator with imagination. "Tête de Jeune Fille" reveals both her intense interest in youth and her power of sympathetic characterization, but her imaginative gifts find their highest expression in "St. François et les animaux," a small painting which has great charm and genuine promise.

At the Beaux Arts Gallery is a memorial exhibition of works by Lady (Christiana) Herringham, who was practically the first modern artist to specialize in tempera painting. By her research into the methods of the Early Italian painters she contributed very materially to our better understanding of the technique of those masters, while by example and precept she was a pioneer of the modern revival of tempera painting in England. This memorial exhibition includes a number of the exquisite copies she made of well-known masterpieces by Italian Primitives, while her exceptional sensitiveness and rare accomplishment are seen also in a selection of her landscapes and flower-pieces

A remarkable exhibition of Negro art at the Adams Gallery includes not only an important loan collection of Benin bronzes, Gabun wood carvings and other West African sculptures, drawn from the Liverpool Museum and private collections such as those of Lord Lugard and Sir Michael Sadler, but also a collection of modern Negro works. Mr. G. A. Stevens, formerly art master at Achimota College, Gold Coast, encouraged the students there, instead of slavishly imitating Western art, to develop along the lines of their racial traditions. The work of his students reveals how fine an instinct the West African has for wood carving, one of the outstanding exhibits being a "Portrait of Mrs. Murray" by Seth Boapea. The Senegalese artist, Kalifala Sidi-Be, shows some striking paintings of "Women Washing in the River" and "Women at Toilet," while Mr. Stevens himself demonstrates his considerable creative gifts in "Altar to the Sky-God in an Ashanti Village," a painting which expresses almost palpitatingly the heat of the tropics, and in several accomplished paintings and drawings of the natives of Ashanti.

Edward Moulton-Barrett

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SIR BARRY JACKSON'S revival of his most successful play, Mr. Rudolph Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," reminds us forcibly how much better than today the nineties were for the connoisseurs of acting. Forty years ago players would act the same character in adjoining theaters—even, as in the case of Booth and Irving, in the same theater, on alternate nights—providing opportunities for comparisons between varying interpretations such as one rarely has nowadays. But Sir Barry's original presentation of "The Barretts" is so recent, and the performance given by Sir Cedric Hardwicke as Edward Moulton-Barrett so memorable, that it lends itself easily to assessment beside the interpretation of the part by Mr. Wilfrid Lawson in the current revival.

It is odd that both actors, in their approach to very striking performances, should equally fail on their first entrance. It will be remembered that Elizabeth Barrett's brothers and sisters have come upstairs to bid her good-night, and the impulsive Henrietta is gayly dancing a polka, when the door opens, and Mr. Barrett, terrible in wrath, enters. A horrified silence ensues and we recall that, when Moulton-Barrett stood in the doorway in the person of Sir Cedric, we momentarily wondered precisely why this approach should have this tremendous effect. Later on, Sir Cedric was as terrific as anyone could desire, but he did not succeed immediately on his entrance on the stage in establishing the overwhelming force of his personality. Neither does Mr. Lawson. He is a larger man than Sir Cedric, but even with this advantage he just fails to bring the thing off. Soon, however, he settles down to drawing a carefully composed and effective portrait, every detail of which, from the twitching mouth to the loose shoulders, is closely pondered and appropriate.

Sir Cedric's performance excelled in sternness. Mr. Lawson excels in the sense of latent power. Sir Cedric's Moulton-Barrett was taut and controlled, his walk and body stiff, his attitude that of one accustomed to command. But in Mr. Lawson's portrait there is a touch of something more frightening, a sense of internal struggle, a suggestion of a quality that takes the performance into the realm of the macabre. When he orders Henrietta to fetch Elizabeth a tankard of the porter that she loathes, his arm is thrown out with a gesture commanding enough; but only to a degree for the finger with which he points is crooked—like a talon.

Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies repeats exquisitely the performance she gave three years ago as Elizabeth Barrett. Mr. Scott Sunderland's Browning has lost nothing of its agreeably exuberant vitality. Perhaps he looks more like a prosperous stockbroker than a great poet; but then sometimes great poets do. This is definitely a revival to be seen.

Piccadilly Theater—The Barretts of Wimpole Street, by Rudolph Besier. Directed by H. K. Ayliff. Revived Jan. 21, 1935.

"In the interest of international good will and the exchange of musical appreciation and enjoyment," the famous Boy Choir of Dresden, Ger., will make its first tour of America in March.

The third Bach Festival of the Conservatory of Music of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, will be held on June 7 and 8. The B minor Mass, orchestral pieces and chamber works will be presented.

Bread-and-Butter Realism

By Dorothy Adlow

HARVARD UNIVERSITY'S art department has revealed itself partial to British aquarellists of a century ago. Within a year it has shown two large displays of the best examples of pictures available. A year is not too brief an interval, for the Englishmen had a gift with the water color brush, and they used it with discernment and ingenuity. The pre-Raphaelites separate us by a sizable void from that English tradition, and we may place the style, the mannerisms and the visualization well in the past.

The aquarelles were made with a purpose. They are not the fruit of mere theorizing or the product of the pursuit of art for art's sake. The camera lacking, they serve to illustrate well-known vistas, architectural relics, favorite views of the countryside. The painters were attentive to details, they were accurate as to measures and topographic likeness. If the note of fantasy crept in, it was unintended. Yet probably to our twentieth century vision trained in camera precision and mechanical transfer of tonal values, these illustrations or portraits of the countryside seem visionary.

If our painters depicted scenes in such fashion today, we should call them poetic, romantic, not at all bread-and-butter realists. We should find their sage greens agreeable for a time, but monotonous, undifferentiated. We should find their colors opaque, lacking the transparency, the fluidity, the clarity of our water colorists. Color as we know it today was unknown to them. For us it is not arbitrary, it is in the very weft of picture making. Our palette is more expansive, more serviceable. To be efficient, a proper instrument of expression, colors must be modulated, planned, appropriately juxtaposed. And with far fewer strokes, the same vistas can be contrived with greater sense of airiness with warmer radiance of sunshine and with fuller amplitude in individual details. Modernism has provided us with a more flexible medium, a more adaptive apparatus in pigment; it has deepened our perception of form. Water colors by the better modernists seem liberated by comparison; they are freer of the encumbrances of paint. Our artists generalize; they seek certain universal characteristics in the subject portrayed. They abstract.

These latter traits are true in certain respects of most art eras. Even these English aquarellists unwittingly on occasion contrive large and generalized effects. We may note particularly the tendency in Thomas Girtin to avoid the literal; the deliberate avoidance in later days by Turner of hard, literal fact, and the interpretation of nature in terms of gossamers of blue and yellowish tint. Turner with passing years attained the antithesis of the topographic; he revealed moods, atmospheres, essences. The mountains and the terrain, the water and the clouds dissolved somehow and partook of each others' properties. Turner started with nature by topographic methods, but he ended by transmuting it into something impalpable.

One method is not to be set above another. Each has its place and its attractiveness. The comparison, however, of works made within a century indicate the continuous state of change in art practices, the never ending search for qualities which answer needs cultivated by the tendencies of the time. The variations, the changes of emphasis, the restless search for more expressive methods characterize art history, and make it fascinating.

Moscow Players in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A COMPANY from Prague that has been carrying on for some years the traditions of the Moscow Art Theater began a New York repertory engagement at the Majestic Theater on Feb. 16, under S. Hurok's management. At the head of this group, called the Moscow Art Players, is Michel Chekhov, nephew of Anton Chekhov. The players give proof of their acceptance of the ensemble ideal, the service of the actors to one another and to the play.

Their opening presentation of Gogol's "The Inspector General" exemplified the rightness of their style in that the whole company held to the sharp note of caricature in which the fluid performance was keyed. There was no projection of M. Chekhov or any other player outside the frame of the picture's design, no emphasis upon one or more actors as personalities.

The result was that Gogol's universal lampoon upon the greed and incompetence of lax officials in a provincial town came roaring to life like the evergreen farce that it is. Michel Chekhov acted Chlestakov with the fullness of silly foppishness which Gogol definitely intended for the petty government clerk who is mistaken by the town officials for the inspector general. In some English presentations of the farce much of the fun has been tossed away by having the clerk assume at once his false position. The true richness of the clerk's bewilderment during part of the action until he finally gets used to the absurd events that bring cringing officials to him with bribes.

M. Chekhov attains to a complete assumption of character as the clerk, even to sustaining a high, sappy voice and manifesting his eccentricity in rabbit twitchings of the nose and mouth, a vacuous laugh, a dancing master's capers and a continual relish of the moments as they pass. P. Pavlov as the Mayor, Vera Gretch as the Mayor's wife, G. Zagrebelsky as the clerk's man servant, and all the others in the order of the demands made upon them by the action participated in the robust general effect and in the zestful color of it all, even down to the Mayor's errand boy.

Such a performance is like a tapestry in its weaving of all the component parts in relation to one another. Here is gusto, and a prevailing physical response to the shifting moods of the story, giving edge and point to the words, even for those who have no knowledge of Russian.

E. C. S.

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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Is Speed in Studying Over-Emphasized

With Depth of Thinking Rated Low Where Not Quick?

By Charles H. Sampson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME school authorities apparently believe that young people who are to be graduated from our schools should have demonstrated, before a diploma is granted, an ability to accomplish study tasks with a certain speed. Little is said about this, but if the required standards for graduation are met it seems that the ability to work and study at a fairly high rate of speed is considered necessary. Are we as educators stressing this matter of haste too strongly? Do we have to hurry now more than in times past principally because we are living in a more hurried age? Is there still a chance for success in school and college for the student of good ability who is naturally slow in his delivery, so to speak? These and many other questions make me pause as I try to answer them. Personally, I doubt if we as teachers always give the deliberate, careful and conscientious boys and girls in school quite as full an opportunity as they are entitled to.

Having lived sufficient years to remember that 25 miles an hour over the road was once fast going, I perhaps may claim it my privilege to draw certain comparisons as they apply to school life now and 30 years ago. A great change has taken place. Is it, or is it not for the better?

In those more or less old-fashioned days, more emphasis was placed upon thoroughness and neatness than upon speed. Lessons were fully as long as assigned now, but there were not so many of them, in the sense that here were fewer extra-curricular activities to think about. We did seem to have more time for study, or shall I say we found and wanted to find more time than young people want (in many cases) to find now. We built a good foundation in our mathematics and English because we were allowed time enough to learn the essentials; there never seemed to be any point made of speed. If each day's lesson was mastered as it came along, that accomplishment was good enough.

College, Too

Some of us, after completing our grammar and high school work in such a moderate but well disciplined school situation, went to college. There again we did not seem to find ourselves dropped into an environment of rush and hurry. We had been taught that such things as being present in our classes, learning from instructors whose superior knowledge about their subjects we did not question, and doing all we could ourselves to succeed in our various courses were among the important things to keep always in mind. Somehow, in spite of the fact that we never thought of watching ourselves to discover how fast or slow we were working, we eventually graduated. Most of us have been moving along rather moderately ever since and, incidentally, "keeping our feet on the ground."

Considering now the youngster who can't quite keep up with the pace which modern school and college situations set for him, shall we do a little thinking about him and possibly revise our programs, graduation requirements, college entrance requirements, etc., so that he will at least have a fighting chance to succeed? After all, any intelligent young person should be entitled to the advantages of an educational training, even if he is a little slow. May I cite a case in point?

I knew a boy (now a man) who was a slow student. He could not be certified to most of the New England colleges because he was not quite able to earn certificate grades. Obviously, there was little chance of his passing College Board examinations. They were "too fast" for him.

Giving him deserved credit for being a young man of good character, of average ability, a hard, conscientious worker, and with the ambition to go to college, what should be done with him? Should he be graduated, and if so where could he go to college? Or, why not perhaps avoid the issue, as many in executive school positions do, by telling the boy frankly that college is not for him and that he may as well make the best of his lack of ability to learn quickly from books and try himself out in a school situation where one learns to become proficient in the use of his hands.

Worth Spending Time On

Now, somebody should be willing to spend a little time on a boy like this. A final decision should not be reached too quickly. Possibly the thing he needs most is encouragement. He should not get the impression that his case is hopeless. Perhaps, fully as important as anything, an attempt should be made to find out if he has any special interest as a life work. This was exactly what was done with this boy whom I knew.

The discovery was made he was particularly enthusiastic about "nature study." It looked as though that enthusiasm could be enlarged and developed to an interest in biology or some other "ology." Such an interest was developed, the boy entered one of the best midwestern universities. Slow though he was, wise and patient instructors gave him time for research and study. He graduated with more than ordinary honors. Today that slow boy-student is a professor in one of the largest and best known universities in the United States. I am sure that he can't be hurried any more now than when a boy in preparatory school.

I may be wrong, but granting that in some fields of endeavor one must be speedy in order to hold his own, I am not willing to admit that in the process of educating one's self well there is necessarily need for speed. In fact, I seriously wonder if most of those who want to become good learners would not be better off in the long run if they "made haste slowly," always thinking carefully as they strive towards the educational goal which they have set for themselves.

It is still true that there is a fair chance for the tortoise in his race against the hare.

'Food, Not Drinks, Thanks'

No Beer for This Jolly Crowd of Normal Youngsters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS Saturday night in a small middle western town. In the one restaurant the lamps were rosy and inviting, the radio crooned of "Lovin' my Ba . . aa . . by!" and waiters rushed here and there with broad beams and damp trays. The proprietor rubbed his hands with satisfaction as a group of eight young people entered, trailing fur coats and high spirits. They were obviously from the big wet city of Detroit, and if their checks kept up with their laughter and noisy banter, this ought to be a profitable evening for Ye Olde Taverne.

"Give me a ham sandwich and a cheese sandwich—make it two on the cheese!" ordered one big fellow. "Boy, does it make me hungry to speak! Every time I let out a few words I have to fill up the empty place."

"Sandwiches aren't what you need. It's more hot air!" jibed the red-headed leader of the bunch, dodging behind a chair. One of the girls said, "Sh!" and they settled down to demolish the menu. A typically happy, carefree crowd—youth having a good time and letting the world in on it.

Then the waiter brought over the wine list. The big fellow who had spoken first glanced at it. "None of that," he said, carelessly. "Just give me a cup of coffee." "A glass of milk for this baby," called another. "Do you have ice cream sodas?" came a feminine voice.

The waiter looked dizzy. "We ain't got nuthin' to drink but wines and beers!" he protested. The proprietor, looking worried, hurried over. "It's very nice beer, folks," he assured them. "Do I get the best? Always!"

"Say," said the football husky, "I wouldn't put that stuff in my stomach. I got to drive back to town."

"But nice beer won't hurt you," insisted the proprietor.

Not Taken In

"Don't you believe it! That stuff's poison. How do I know? You see that pin, mister?" For the first time the bewildered proprietor stared at the small pin in the young fellow's lapel. Its red and white enamel glinted in the lamplight; and looking around, he saw that the whole group wore similar pins with an A and Y intertwined. "We're Allied Youth," the chap explained. "We know all about alcohol. We've studied it, see? And last week one of our members was run down right in front of the Y. M. C. A. where we have our meetings, by a driver who had had too much of this stuff. He was a regular fellow too—felt pretty bad when he saw what he'd done to Dotty!

"No, thanks, you can't kid me. If you can't give us something decent to drink, we'll be getting along." He looked rueful. "Am I hungry? I'll bet it's 10 miles to the next town."

Before the stunned proprietor could marshal his stuttering thoughts, the whole crowd had reached for their wraps and were on their way to the door.

As they neared the entrance, a man got up from a near-by table and came up and spoke.

"Son, I'm no dry, but I want to hand it to you," he said, holding out his hand. "You're some kids, standing up for a lost cause like that. Why, you're regular Daniels!"

The boy shook hands. But he protested.

"Daniels? Say, we aren't fighting any lions! And what do you mean, 'lost cause'? We have the truth and you know it. And the truth can't lose.—Good night, sir."

And Allied Youth set out on its search for a restaurant where they could have a meal that would send them home, as one girl put it, "feeling good inside and out."

Who Are They?

Who are these young people? Fanatics? Not at all. Allied Youth is made up of young men and girls who are studying to get the facts about what beverage alcohol can do. The inner group wear the A Y pin to show they have made a declaration of purpose never to use alcohol as a beverage. They aren't Carrie Nations. They have just decided that if alcohol doesn't help athletes to win, and that if train engineers can't drink it in safety, it won't help them either, in the intensified struggle with a world that is trying to readjust itself. This group happened to be the Detroit deputation speakers who were at that time going about Michigan putting on a play called "What Price Revenue?" which deals with the cost in human values of the money that comes from taxing beverage alcohol. They might have been any one of the 800 groups which are forming Allied Youth Posts throughout the United States or of the hundreds more already organized from Maine to California.

You who wonder if the dry cause can march on, listen here: There are over half a million of these Allied Youth members all over the United States, young men and girls who know the facts about fine clean living and who are teaching these facts to their contemporaries. They expect to have a membership of a million before many months have passed. They think that anyone who drinks because it is the thing to do has a bad case of inferiority complex; he doesn't dare to stand out against what is self-evidently injurious to bodies and minds.

These young people aren't dyed-in-the-wool campaigners telling the world. They're just happy and normal, and they want to keep that way. Perhaps sometimes they aren't as tactful as they would be if they were older. But they're dry—and they don't care who knows it!

Ewing Galloway

On the Campus at Princeton University Where a School of Public and International Affairs Was Established in 1930 as a Regular Part of the Undergraduate Curriculum.

The Parent

Bedtime With Young Marco Polo and His Brother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Puerto Rico

Dear Editor:

As one of the parents of the little boy you described as a "Young Marco Polo" a few months past, I respond to your invitation to offer our experiences in the business of getting the young Marco Polo and his little brother to bed at night.

We have never had any trouble at all in that connection and I think our success is largely due to the fact that we do not expect trouble. The boys go to bed early, 7 o'clock every night in the week. (It gets dark early in the tropics). They seldom object—and never complain, nor do they cause much of a stir after the mosquito tents are tucked in around them.

After dinner they have about an hour for play and usually the hour is a family hour. Sometimes we tumble around on the bed, frequently the four of us are on the floor, or the kids invent games of their own.

Ten or fifteen minutes before pajama time, announcement is made to the effect that "tempus is fugiting" and when it has actually "fugited," the order is issued to get into night attire. Sometimes that, too, involves a game, but once the show is over the pre-bed formula follows in rapid order. There is a short reading from the Bible, prayers, a final drink of water, a piece of candy—then to bed.

And after they are stored away, a five or ten-minute leeway is permitted for settling down. The older one often gets out into the living room on some pretext or other. He is permitted to get whatever his excuse may be out of his system whereupon he promptly retires and settles down. Occasionally there is whispering and chirping but one or two emphatic reprimands couched to avoid the suggestion of irritability on the part of the old folks, puts an end to that.

It is interesting to note that the older of the two goes to sleep first. He is an energetic young man who long since discontinued having an afternoon nap. The younger one will remain awake 15 or 20 minutes without doing anything more harmful than to engage in a monologue.

He has had his afternoon nap and may not be as sleepy as his brother. His nap takes place directly after luncheon and is one of the "expected" events. When it is time for him to go to sleep he is instructed to collect whatever baggage in the way of cloth dogs, dolls or other impedimenta he wishes to have for company. He fills his arms and trots into the children's room, climbs up onto his bed and goes to sleep. Often before he finally "goes under," the other one has dashed through the room half a dozen times, or the neighbors' children have been all over the house. It is rarely that he renigs. When it seems that he has a very good reason in his own young mind for not having a nap, his mother lets him get away with it, knowing that a judicious leniency is far more effective than rigidly enforced rules in keeping the little fellow in sunshiny mood.

Now, before I sign off, I should like to thank you for forwarding some very pleasant letters in reply to mine asking what should be done about a four and a half year old boy inclined to wander far and often from home. And especially I wish to thank the readers of this column for their loving thoughts. Perhaps they will be glad to hear that the Young Marco Polo has not strayed from his neighborhood one single time since my letter was published three months ago. (Mr.) C. L. S.

Expecting Good and Loving More

Shropshire, England

Dear Editor:

Reading the letters in the Parent Column has so often helped and interested me, that I felt I would like to write one, although I am not a parent. But I spend most of the day with children, teaching and training them.

It seems to me that the way to get the best from children is always to expect it, and to let them know you except it, also as early as possible to speak to them, and treat them generally as equals, and never to talk down to them. Children of six or seven years can be good champions if sensibly trained, I have found.

One difficulty which often seems to arise, is a dislike of walks, but I always find this rapidly changes to a real appreciation of country rambles if the many interesting and beautiful details of nature are pointed out to them. These walks are also wonderful opportunities for encouraging general observation, and learning the names of the birds, flowers, trees, etc.

Another difficulty which seems frequently to arise, is careless and useless piano practicing. I could relate many funny experiences I have had over this matter. Ready encouragement when good work is done and even shortening the allotted time occasionally as a special reward; being patient and carefully avoiding scolding when things are not so good, usually works the needed change. Choosing pretty, suitable music for the individual child is another help, and when possible, pretty covers to the music books attract young children.

The average child needs much training in tidiness and order. To endeavor always to set them a good example, I find, is a true help. It is also beneficial to give each child a special duty, and see that he does it regularly.

Obedience is another very important point. It is wise never to give an order unless it is important enough for you to notice that it is carried out. Children invariably respond better if spoken to politely and considerately. It is so necessary to understand the child's point of view, and when we do so, we often have the opportunity to point out to the child where a little change of thought would be an improvement and a help to all concerned.

Every child needs plenty of occupation; each one also needs to be encouraged to develop his own initiative powers in his free time, and not just to follow the others.

I feel that it is so very necessary to love children with patience and an endeavor to understand them. A seemingly difficult child just needs more love. (Miss) K. L.

Blue Sky Laws

You and the Law Series—52

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FORMERLY, the peddling of securities put out by concerns, one of whose objects was to fleece the public, was fairly prevalent throughout the United States. Now, the various states have erected barriers to protect investors against such securities. The barriers are known as Blue Sky Laws.

Blue Sky Laws are not designed to regulate the ordinary business of a corporation, but to regulate the sale of its securities, and to protect the public against investing its money in securities of questionable character. They forbid the sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, until their merit has been investigated by a public official or board, and a permit to sell the securities has been granted.

More efficient investigation is required in some states than in others and it is more difficult to procure a permit in some than in others. In some, the authorities make a very careful investigation into the merits of the enterprise, the character of the people back of it, and the actual value of the securities to be sold.

Certain states provide that the commissioner of corporations shall at all times have the power to investigate the records and accounts of any company which he has authorized to sell securities. Others do not have this provision.

In some states, the applicants for registration of securities are required to enter into a bond payable to the state and conditioned upon the truth of the statements recited in the application, and the evidence furnished therewith. In other states, no bonds are required.

Some of the acts apply not only to corporations, but to co-partnerships, associations and the like, and some apply to domestic as well as foreign corporations. They cover sales of stock, in the common use of the word sales, and also agreements to sell and subscriptions for stock. They may apply only to the sale (or offer to sell) of speculative securities where the offering is public, such as by advertising, circulars or a prospectus.

If an association which has failed to comply with the Blue Sky Laws sells shares, the sale is unlawful and is generally held to be void. A person contracting to purchase such shares at a future date cannot be made to carry out the contract.

A corporation which violates a Blue Sky Law is liable to pay a fine. Certain of the officers of the offending corporation may be liable to both a fine and imprisonment.

The authority of the legislatures to adopt such laws is derived from police power, which is the power inherent in every state by virtue of which it provides for the protection, maintenance and advancement of the welfare of the people.

In addition to the state laws, Congress has passed the National Securities Act which is designed to provide a full and fair disclosure of the character of securities sold in interstate and foreign commerce and through the mails.

It requires the issuers of new securities to submit to the Federal Government certain data as to their financial status and other things involving the soundness of the securities. Anyone having a good reason for doing so may procure a copy of the registration statement and other information filed in connection with it.

The information is intended as a help and protection to those seeking it. The difficulty comes in persuading investors to investigate.

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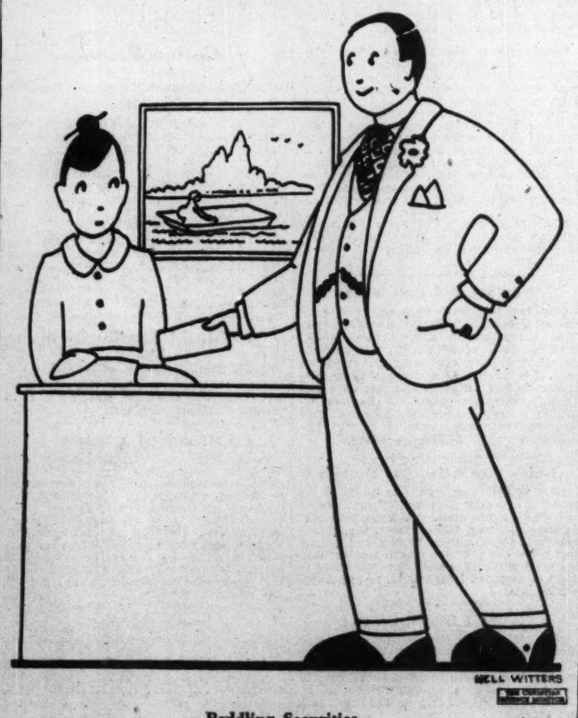

Peddling Securities.

Rating Students

Wayne University (formerly Colleges of the City of Detroit) has adopted new methods of rating students of the graduate school. Instead of the usual method of rating the quality of a student's work by the first five letters of the alphabet, students will now be given "credit," "no credit," and "honors." By this system students are expected to concentrate on studying rather than on grades. —School Life

Trains Men for Public Affairs

Princeton School—One Channel to Fill a Great Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Princeton, N. J.

THE World War is history to the modern college undergraduate, but the depression is his own experience. There is hardly a college student today who has not felt the economic pinch, and this has given him an interest in society, economics and world affairs that was unknown to his predecessors. He feels that he must go out and make a job for himself in the world, even if that involves changing the world.

The answer made by Princeton University to this growing interest in international and government affairs is to be found in its School of Public and International Affairs, which was established in 1930 as a regular part of the undergraduate curriculum for the purpose of providing "a co-ordinated training in strictly cultural subjects designed to prepare men for the new movement in national and world affairs."

The world depression and the methods being used toward recovery, not only in the United States with the NRA and its affiliated agencies, but also in countries the world over, point toward an increasing concern of government with business, and further augment the need which the school attempts to fill. The plan of study is especially designed to meet the needs of those students who are still undecided about the future, but who desire to prepare in a general way for the fields of public affairs; of those who contemplate politics as an avocation or who expect vocationally to enter government service, and of those who intend to enter the legal, banking or journalistic professions, whether national or international in scope.

In the Nation's Service

"Princeton for the Nation's Service" was the note Woodrow Wilson struck in his inaugural address as president of the New Jersey institution, and this note is also the ideal of President Harold Willis Dodds today. In only its fifth year of operation, the school has already placed Princeton high among American universities in the number of men accepted for diplomatic posts. There are now 55 Nassau alumni serving as consuls or vice-consuls and nearly one hundred congressmen, state legislators, mayors and bureau chiefs.

The program of the school has been developed by a systematic coordination of the four departments of history, modern languages, politics and economics, each of which serves as a different avenue of approach to the field of public and international affairs. Each undergraduate who enters the school is required to enroll in one of these four departments for his junior and senior years, fulfilling its requirements subject to certain modifications, particularly in the independent reading which is aimed to direct his studies to the allied departments.

The student must also take, as a part of their upperclass program, certain courses in American history, money, banking and international finance, jurisprudence and constitutional interpretation, as well as satisfying, in their first two years, requirements of elementary courses in modern European history, politics, and economics. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the plan of study, however, is the conference method of instruction. Each year five problems are taken up; this year, for example, they are the administrative reorganization of the state government of New Jersey, "intervention" in the Caribbean, old-age insurance, the problem of Palestine, and the relation of government and business.

For each conference a committee of students is selected, and student witnesses are summoned before it to present various aspects of the problem. After weighing the evidence, the committee members draw up individual opinions and majority and minority reports giving their decision on the case. Thus the conferences provide practical training in independent investigation, organization of material, public speaking, and particularly in the impartial examination of controversial subjects.

Needs Trained Men

The Western World's working concept of the last few centuries, "state sovereignty," is enlarging into a movement toward continental or even world community, and for the future we can be sure that both politics and business will more and more break state bonds and become international. Today education along international lines is not nearly equal to international development. Too many citizens are uninformed or indifferent; while both in politics and in business the United States lacks by a considerable margin an adequate number of individuals trained to broad ideas and capable of action in large circumstances.

To this end the School of Public and International Affairs is striving to train its students. Its laboratory is the world of affairs, and from the world of affairs are drawn some of its teachers. Its director is DeWitt Clinton Poole, author of "The Conduct of Foreign Relations Under Modern Democratic Conditions," based on long years of diplomatic experience in Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Petrograd, and Cape Town. Men of practical experience in the world of affairs are also often speakers before the school, presenting the existing conditions as actually seen in the world today.

In addition, scholarships are offered for supervised study abroad of the peoples, traditions, and institutions of various countries, while students who can afford to pay for such sojourns themselves may have the benefit of faculty supervision and assistance.

The enrollment of this branch of the curriculum at Princeton has increased every year, until it reached the limit of 100 in the fall of 1933. Its students are campus leaders—Princetonian editors, outstanding athletes, class officers—and they spend part of their time attending conferences, pretending they are a League of Nations Assembly or a Senate Committee.

"It is indispensable, it seems to me, if the university is to do its right service, that the air of world's transactions must be admitted to all its classrooms." These words of Woodrow Wilson, summarizing the situation as he saw it in 1896, accurately describe the aim of the School of Public and International Affairs as it was founded 34 years later.

A Social Program For All Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ames, Iowa

A unique social program for all students, thought to be the only one of its kind in the country, has been developed at Iowa State College under the direction of Mrs. Iza W. Merchant. Until Mrs. Merchant became social director four years ago, fraternities and sororities financed and enjoyed about five sixths of the social affairs on the campus. Less than one third of the students had access to regular social events.

Today Iowa State has about 30 social functions each week end and every student has an opportunity to attend one or more of them. Fraternity, sorority and dormitory living rooms are the scenes of "exchanges" and "firesides." Other student centers on the campus are devoted to dances or other social events practically every week.

Mrs. Merchant first organized the town girls, who live in Ames, into the Town Girls' Club. Later the Mid-week Club for graduate students was organized. This group meets one night a week and the members come with or without dates, as they choose.

Social programs of the men's and women's dormitories were expanded and varied to provide recreation for all students. All women who do not live in sororities or who do not work in local homes for room and board live in dormitories.

The men who live in rooms about town were organized in 1931 into groups, or wards, according to place of residence. Each ward was given a Greek name. Dormitories give firesides for men of a ward. Wards and dormitories exchange parties, and fraternities and sororities also have firesides and exchanges as well as their formal parties.

The various groups have been unified through a social council composed of social chairmen from each organization. Through this organization it has been possible Mrs. Merchant said, to issue educational material on social matters and to create a medium for handling all social functions.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Downward Tendency Shown by Stocks in New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Many Stocks Drop A Point Or So In New York Market

Relative Steadiness of the Public Utility Issues Features Trading

By Forrest Price

Most of them were down.

Stock prices are now just about the same as they were before the gold clause decisions were announced last Monday.

So far as surface indications are concerned there was nothing to show why the market should decline.

Many thought that with the gold clause decisions out of the way a big uncertainty was removed and business and the securities markets should improve.

But then the stock market has a way of fooling everyone. About the time people make up their minds that stocks are going to rise—biff bang—down they go again.

Trading today was comparatively active for a two-hour session.

Total sales were about 670,000 shares.

While nearly everything was off a point to 2 points or so, there were a few advances, enough to give the market an appearance of irregularity.

And a rather unique feature was the relative steadiness shown by the utilities.

The industrials were under the most pressure. U. S. Steel common and preferred each dropped more than 2 points to new lows for the year. U. S. Rubber, U. S. Smelting and Western Union were down.

The close was heavy.

Some of the usually inconspicuous shares declined 2 to 3 points. Dominion Stores was off more than 2 points, Minneapolis Honeywell declined more than 2.

Baldwin preferred, another weak sister, was off more than 3 points. American Locomotive preferred dropped 2.

On the plus side were American Crystal Sugar preferred up 2½, United Fruit and Van Raalte each up more than a point.

Bond prices had a mixed movement. Relative firmness of the utilities was a feature of the corporate loans. Some of the U. S. Governments also were in favor.

Among the commodities the grains and cotton were heavy. A record big Argentine corn crop helped to depress corn futures, and the rest of the grain market followed corn's downward course.

If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then it must be asssumed that there is improvement not only in gross volume of business but also in net earnings of various corporations.

This is shown in the ability of many concerns to make dividend payments. This week, for instance 20 companies ordered increased disbursements to shareholders, or resumed payments or declared extra or initial payments. This compares with only 12 such declarations last week. American Telephone declared its usual $2.25 quarterly dividend, although part of the payment will have to come out of surplus.

Other companies report increased business and also larger expenses Many will have to find ways of cutting down costs before they will be able to divide profits among shareholders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—The stock market skies were overcast today despite improved tendencies exhibited by the recently battered utilities.

Shares off around 2 points each includued U. S. Steel common and preferred, Bethlehem, Johns-Manville, Dominion Stores, Baldwin Locomotive preferred, U. S. Smelting, American Locomotive and Santa Fe.

Among others, down a point or so were National Biscuit, American Rolling Mill, Deere, du Pont, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, Goodyear, Union Pacific, N. Y., Central, American Smelting and Western Union.

A gain of 5 points was registered by American Crystal Sugar on a few transfers, and Consolidated Gas, North American and American Water Works were up fractionally.

Bonds Irregular

There were some developments over the holiday which brought a divergent response in the bond market today.

Traders associated marked weakness in secondary rail issues with the remarks of Jesse Jones before the Traffic Club Thursday night, which appeared to indicate that the Government might tighten up a bit in its railroad lending policies.

The decision of Federal Judge Grubb, of Alabama, holding the Tennessee Valley Authority to be without power to compete with privately owned utilities in the sale of electric power heartened holders of utility liens for which there was some bidding at slightly improved prices.

Improvement also marked the U. S. Government section which was still inclined to move ahead under the sentiment generated by Secretary Morgenthau's announcement that the Treasury's March 15 financing would be effected without borrowing new money.

First hour losses of 1 to 2 points were registered in Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s at 51, Erie 5s at 64½, Missouri Pacific 5s at 26¾, Nickel Plate 4½s at 59½ and Southern Railway 4s. International Telephone 5s also weakened.

Modest gains appeared in Consolidated Gas 5½s at 106, American Telephone 5s at 112½, and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Treasury 4s led the upswing in the federal section by rising ¾ of a point at 111.24. New high levels were established by various other Treasurys, including the 4¼s, up 12-32s, 3s, 1948, up 11-32s and 3¼s, 1952, up 9-32s. Home Loan and Federal Farm issues climbed 8-32s to 11-32s of a point.

Foreign loans had a mixed tone. Australian and Austrian obligations moved up fractionally, while those of Great Britain and Italy declined.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.23	Last Feb.21
7¼	5⅛	..	Adams Express	400	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
33½	29⅛	2	Adams Millis	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10⅛	8	..	Addressograph	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
6¼	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	6	6	6	6¼
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	300	113	113	113	113½
1⅞	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
20½	16⅜	.80f	Alaska-Juneau	1900	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅜
1⅞	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
23	21	1	Alleghany Steel	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	300	137	135½	135½	137
17⅜	15⅛	.35b	Allis Chalmers	1300	17	16½	16½	17⅛
3⅝	3	..	Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	3
57	48½	2	Amerada	300	55	54¼	54½	54¼
57¾	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	56½	56	56⅛	57
18½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	17¼	17	17	17½
52½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	160	51¼	50½	50½	..
8⅛	6¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	2300	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
81	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	220	81	78½	80	78½
29⅝	25¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	26¼	26⅛	26¼	26⅛
123	110	4f	Am Can	1100	119	118	118	119
70¼	14⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	14⅞	14⅝	15	16⅛
45⅜	35½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	35½	34	34	36½
53	38	..	Am Chain pf	100	52	52	52	53
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	27	26⅜	26¾	28¾
3	2⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	3	2	2	2⅛
5⅛	3	..	Am & For Pow	2300	3⅜	3	3	3
23⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
25¾	20⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	22	22	22	22
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
37¾	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	600	36½	33	33	..
6¾	5¾	..	Am International	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
6	2⅛	..	Am La Fr pf	10	3	3	3	2½
20¾	14	..	Am Locomotive	1400	14	13	13	15¾
56½	40	..	Am Loco pf	300	41½	40	40	42
17⅞	14¼	..	Am Metal	500	15	15	15	15¼
25½	24	1½	Am News	100	25½	25½	25½	..
3¾	2¼	..	Am Power & Lt	800	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
13¼	10⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	11¼	10½	10½	11¼
15¼	12¼	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	13¾
16⅛	13⅜	..	Am Radiator	4700	13⅜	13	13⅛	13⅛
138	134¾	7	Am Radiator pf	20	135	134¾	135	135
24	19⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	20¾	19⅞	19⅝	21
74	67	4	Am Safety Razor	2300	74	73½	73½	73⅞
45⅛	37	..	Am Shipbuilding	10	22½	22½	22½	22½
26½	10⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	36½	35½	35½	37⅛
40⅛	32¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref pf	100	106	106	106	..
112	103	3g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	106	106	106	106
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16½
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	40	92	92	92	91½
43	37½	2f	Am Stores	200	39	38½	38½	39½
70½	60	2	Am Sugar ref	1400	69⅜	68¼	68¼	69½
106¾	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	104⅞	104¼	104¼	104¼
6¾	4½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
19⅝	13⅛	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	30	14⅜	14¼	14½	15½
14⅞	10	1	Am Wat W & E	3500	11¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
60	55	6	Am Watlof	100	55	55	55	..
9¼	7⅛	..	Am Woolen	300	7⅝	7	7	7¼
45⅛	37	..	Am Woolen pf	400	39	37⅝	37⅝	38
1¾	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6½	4¾	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
4¾	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&E	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3700	10¼	10	10	10⅜
19⅝	16½	..	Anavonda Wire	100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
17	15	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
107½	104	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105½
40¼	36	1f	Archer Daniels	800	40½	40	40	40½
106¼	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	200	106¼	106¼	106¼	106
6⅛	5⅛	..	Armour Ill	2200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
70⅝	64¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	300	69⅜	68½	68½	69¼
6⅜	4⅝	..	Arnold Constable	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
13⅝	9½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
95	87⅜	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	90	90	90	..
55⅝	41⅞	2e	Atchison T&SF	3900	43⅜	41½	41½	43⅜
87½	75½	5	Atchison pf	400	79	78½	78½	80
37¼	27¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	27½	26	26¼	28¾
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	400	24	23½	23½	24¾
43	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	200	40¾	40¼	40¼	41⅛
10⅝	10⅛	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
23¾	22½	..	Auburn Auto	400	22½	22½	22½	23½
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	9	9	9	9¼
5⅝	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4½	4½	4½	4½

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6⅜	2⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	8900	3	2½	2⅜	3¾
26¾	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	4200	13	11	12⅛	14½
15	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	11⅜	10½	10½	11⅜
17⅞	12½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	13¼
102	101	6½	Bamberger pf	120	101	101	101	100⅞
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6½
18¼	10⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	400	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
13½	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hein	600	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
17½	14⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15½
17⅜	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16	15⅞	16	16
34⅜	28⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2600	29¼	29¾	28¼	29¾
77¾	68	..	Beth Steel pf	200	69½	69	69	69½
26¼	18½	..	Bigelow Sanford	70	19½	19	19	19½
13⅞	10¾	..	Blaw Knox	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
108	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	106½	105	105	106
10	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	100	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	57	56⅜	56⅜	56¼
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	1800	25⅛	25	25	25
31¾	28¼	1f	Borg Warner	1700	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	31½
7½	5	..	Boston & Maine	100	5	5	5	5⅛
30½	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4500	30	28½	28⅝	29¾
31½	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	2100	30¾	30½	30¾	31
43⅞	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	800	42	41½	41½	43
96½	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	94	94	94	95
52	47¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	6	5¾	5¾	..
6⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
5¼	4	..	Budd Mfg	50	30	29½	30	30½
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	400	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12⅝
15	11¼	..	Bullard	100	7	6¾	5⅝	5⅝
9⅞	7	..	Burns Bros pf	30	14¼	13½	13½	15½
15⅝	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3⅜	1⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
10½	6⅞	..	Bush Term deb(h)	200	11	10	10	10
22½	14¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
2	1¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1¾	1⅛	..	Butterick (h)	200	15⅜	15½	15½	..
20⅝	15½	..	Byers	400				

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42½	36½	1½	Calif Packing	800	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	41¾
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
4½	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
11⅜	9	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	10	10	10	10⅛
16⅝	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	300	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	400	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	12⅛
63	51¾	..	Case Thresh	1500	57¼	55½	55⅞	57¼
44	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1600	42¾	42	42	42¾
35⅞	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1000	30½	29⅜	29⅜	30½
4⅝	2¼	..	Celatex Co (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3½	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	2½	2¼	2¼	..
25½	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	25	24¾	24¾	25¼
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	1200	43½	43	43	43⅝
6⅝	5⅛	..	Certain-Teed	300	5½	5½	5⅝	..
33¼	27½	..	Certain-Teed pf	20	28	28	28	..
44⅞	38	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	43½	43¼	43⅝	43½
45⅜	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	800	43	42⅜	42⅜	43
41½	31½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
4¾	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
5⅝	4⅛	..	Chi & N'western	600	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
10⅝	8	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	8	8	8	8⅛
7⅜	5⅞	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6	6	6	..
26½	22	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	23¼	22¾	22¾	..
25⅞	17⅞	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	2	1⅞	1¾	2
4	2½	..	Chi RI&P 6%(h)	100	2½	2½	2½	..
11⅛	10	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10	10	10	10
29¾	26½	2f	Chickasha Cot O	200	28½	28½	28½	28½
10⅜	7⅞	..	Childs Company	300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
12⅝	9	..	Chile Copper	50	9	9	9	9
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	4000	39½	37⅜	37⅞	39⅛
21½	20	2	Cities Ser & Fuel	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
1½	⅞	..	City Stores (h)	1100	1	1	1	1
15	13	.80	Clark Equipment	300	14	14	14	..
28½	24¾	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27½	27½	27½	..
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	700	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅛
15¾	12⅛	..	Collins & Aikman	200	13	12¼	12¼	13
5½	4⅞	..	Colo F & I (h)	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
13	10	..	Colo & So 2pf	10	9½	9½	9½	..
7¾	5	..	Columbia Gas	2900	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
59¼	55	6	Columbia G pf A	300	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	58½
41	34½	1½	Columbia Pic vtc	200	38½	38⅜	38⅜	38¼
77⅜	67	4	Columbian Carb	700	75⅞	75½	75½	77⅜
47¼	39½	2	Comm Credit	300	46⅞	45¾	45¾	47
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	111	111	111	111
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	31⅜	31	31	31½
62¼	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	200	61	60¾	60¾	61
23⅞	19¼	.60	Comm Solvents	800	21¾	21½	21¼	21⅞
1⅝	1	..	Comwlth & So	300	1½	1	1	1
40⅝	29⅛	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1000	26¼	25	25	24⅞
7¾	7¼	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	7½	7½	7½	7¼
34⅞	31½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	100	33	33	33	33
42	28	4½	Conn Ry & L	20	28	28	28	..
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
22½	19	..	2m Consol Film I pf	700	19¾	19	19	19¾
22⅝	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	2500	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
82	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	800	74½	72⅝	72⅝	73⅞
8¾	7⅜	.42e	Consol Oil	1300	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
3¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
1¼	⅝	..	Consol Textile	200	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
13⅝	10⅜	..	Container A	500	12¼	11½	11½	11¾
5½	4	..	Container B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6¾	5½	..	Cont Baking A	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
73½	62¾	2.04	Cont Can	1300	72¼	71¼	71¼	72
9½	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8	8	8	8¼
34	30	1.20f	Cont Insurance	300	32½	32	32	32⅞
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19½	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	700	18	17⅝	17⅝	18¼
9¼	7⅛	..	Am Woolen	300	7⅛	7	7	7¼
45⅛	37	..	Am Woolen pf	400	39	37⅝	37⅝	38
1¾	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
6½	4¾	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
4¾	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&E	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12⅜	10	3g	Anaconda Cop	3700	10¼	10	10	10⅜
19⅝	16½	.60	Anavonda Wire	100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
17	15	.60	Anchor Cap	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
107½	104	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105½
40¼	36	1f	Archer Daniels	800	40½	40	40	40½
106¼	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	200	106¼	106¼	106¼	106
6⅛	5⅛	..	Armour Ill	2200	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¼
70⅝	64¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	300	69⅜	68½	68½	69¼
6⅜	4⅝	..	Arnold Constable	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
13⅝	9½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
95	87⅜	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	90	90	90	..
55⅝	41⅞	2e	Atchison T&SF	3900	43⅜	41½	41½	43⅜
87½	75½	5	Atchison pf	400	79	78½	78½	80
37¼	27¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	27½	26	26¼	28¾
25⅝	23¾	1	Atl Refining	400	24	23½	23½	24¾
43	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	200	40¾	40¼	40¼	41⅛
10⅜	10⅛	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
23¾	22½	..	Auburn Auto	400	22½	22½	22½	23½
14	8⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	9	9	9	9¼
5⅝	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	4½	4½	4½	4½

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6⅜	2⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	8900	3	2½	2⅜	3¾
26¾	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	4200	13	11	12⅛	14½
15	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	11⅜	10½	10½	11⅜
17⅞	12½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	13¼
102	101	6½	Bamberger pf	120	101	101	101	100⅞
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	200	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6½
18¼	10⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	400	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
13½	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hein	600	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
17½	14⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2400	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15½
17⅜	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16	15⅞	16	16
34⅜	28⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2600	29¼	29¾	28¼	29¾
77¾	68	..	Beth Steel pf	200	69½	69	69	69½
26¼	18½	..	Bigelow Sanford	70	19½	19	19	19½
13⅞	10¾	..	Blaw Knox	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
108	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	106½	105	105	106
10	8⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	100	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	57	56⅜	56⅜	56¼
25¾	23¼	1.60	Borden	1800	25⅛	25	25	25
31¾	28¼	1f	Borg Warner	1700	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	31½
7½	5	..	Boston & Maine	100	5	5	5	5⅛
30½	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4500	30	28½	28⅝	29¾
31½	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	2100	30¾	30½	30¾	31
43⅞	36⅞	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	800	42	41½	41½	43
96½	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	94	94	94	95
52	47¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	6	5¾	5¾	..
6⅜	5	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
13	10½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
5¼	4	..	Budd Mfg	50	30	29½	30	30½
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	400	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12⅝
15	11¼	..	Bullard	100	7	6¾	5⅝	5⅝
9⅞	7	..	Burns Bros pf	30	14¼	13½	13½	15½
15⅝	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
3⅜	1⅞	..	Bush Term (h)	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
10½	6⅞	..	Bush Term deb(h)	200	11	10	10	10
22½	14¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
2	1¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1¾	1⅛	..	Butterick (h)	200	15⅜	15½	15½	..
20⅝	15½	..	Byers	400				

—C—

42½	36½	1½	Calif Packing	800	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	41¾
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
4½	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
11⅜	9	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	10	10	10	10⅛
16⅝	12⅞	1	Canada Dry	300	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝
13¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	400	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	12⅛
63	51¾	..	Case Thresh	1500	57¼	55½	55⅞	57¼
44	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	1600	42¾	42	42	42¾
35⅞	28⅝	..	Celanese Corp	1000	30½	29⅜	29⅜	30½
4⅝	2¼	..	Celatex Co (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3½	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	2½	2¼	2¼	..
25½	22¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	25	24¾	24¾	25¼
47	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	1200	43½	43	43	43⅝
6⅝	5⅛	..	Certain-Teed	300	5½	5½	5⅝	..
33¼	27½	..	Certain-Teed pf	20	28	28	28	..
44⅞	38	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	43½	43¼	43⅝	43½
45⅜	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	800	43	42⅜	42⅜	43
41½

Commerce and Finance

Upward Trend in Retail Sales Continues Throughout Country

Business and Industry

Substantial Gain In Retail Trade During the Week

Middle West Leads in Advance—Several Industries Yet to See Peak

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Retail business throughout the country witnessed a substantial increase in sales during the past week, and many centers reported the highest percentage since early January over the comparative figures of 1934, according to Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly review.

Some lines manifested hesitation, but others that have been lagging for months showed greater activity. The definite gains in the retail trade, says the review, have "bolstered encouragement to such a degree that any pause at this time is viewed as a preparatory period for more sweeping advances, rather than marking the beginning of a reaction similar to that which followed the abortive recovery movement early in 1934."

Week's Rise 6 to 12 P. C.

The week's rise in business over last year's total was held down to 6 to 12 per cent by the advancing trend of sales at that time, when early spring buying was already in progress.

"The long-delayed decision on the gold clause interpretation was followed by an immediate broadening of buying in wholesale and commodity markets," says the review, "but its greatest benefit was the complete dissolution of the uncertainty and fear which had restricted current action and postponed the release of future plans."

In the East and New England states, increases from 1 to 4 per cent were reported for the large centers of distribution, while in some of the smaller ones advances of 6 to 8 per cent over the 1934 figures were not infrequent.

"Buying in many parts of the South," the review declared, "reflected the check in the flow of Government funds, but the average was higher by 3 to 10 per cent than a year ago. In the southwest, higher prices for farm products and wider industrial activity contributed to the improvement of 12 to 20 per cent. On the Pacific coast the upswing was marked during the week, with totals up to 10 to 15 per cent, and spring buying off to a flying start.

"In spite of the recession in the rate of grain in production in some branches," the review continued, "it remained for the industrial centers of the middle West to head the procession with increases of 15 to 25 per cent over the retail sales totals recorded for the like week of 1934."

Except for electric output and steel production, the course of leading industrial indices continues upward, with "prospects indicating that the peaks for the quarter are yet to be set."

The electric refrigerator industry is nearing the largest output in its history, while furniture production is nearing capacity. Shoe manufacturers, makers of wearing apparel and house furnishings are yet to reach their spring peak.

Coal Output at New High

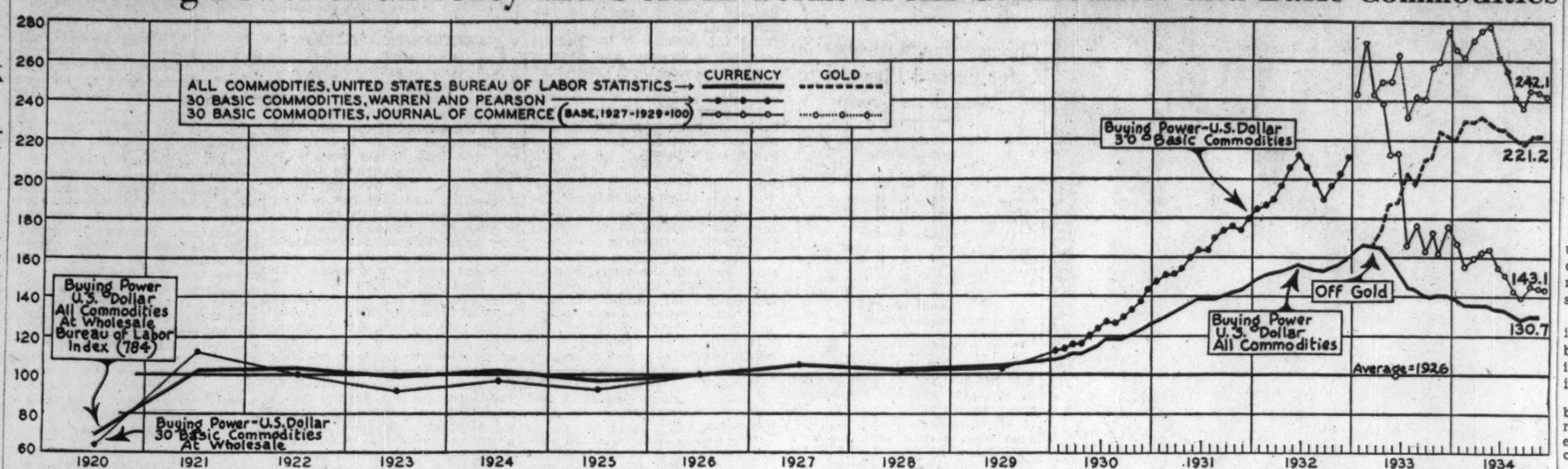
Bituminous coal output rose to a new high for the year and above all comparative totals back to 1930. An increase in the assembly of automobiles to a weekly average in excess of 80,000 gives indication that the first quarter output will be at least 1,100,000 units.

The small percentage decrease in carloadings left the totals but slightly under those of the week preceding and a year ago. Although the steel pace slackened for the second week, the decline was held to 1.7 points, and at 49.1 per cent of capacity, the rate compared with 43.6 per cent in the like week of 1934.

Bank clearings for the week approached closely the year's high, established in January, but the total was lower than that of a year ago by 0.9 per cent, which contrasted with a gain of 2.0 per cent in the previous week.

Influenced chiefly by the lowered steel operating rate, reduced bank clearings and carloadings, the Dun & Bradstreet activity barometer eased from the year's high point at 74.3 registered for the week preceding to 73.0, a decline of 1.3 points. When compared with 64.8, at which the barometer stood for the like week of 1934, however, there remains an advance of 12.7 per cent.

Purchasing Power of Currency and Gold in Terms of All Commodities and Basic Commodities



Prepared by the Chart Service of the National Industrial Conference Board for Committee For the Nation, January, 1935

The above chart shows that payment under the "Gold Clause" today would give bondholders 3.56 times as much of basic commodities—foods, fibers, metals of universal use—as in 1920; 2.4 times as much as during the period 1921-29 (average equals 1926). The chart shows also how, beginning midsummer, 1929, greatest increase in recorded history in buying power of gold caused depression.

The purchasing power of the old gold dollar over basic commodities increased from its normal 100 of the 8-year period to 270 in March, 1933. The destructive effect was checked when in April, 1933, under President Roosevelt, the United States left the gold standard and began to reduce the weight of gold in the dollar.

This chart shows also that the dollar reduced to 1-35th of an ounce of gold still has 143 per cent as much buying power over basic commodities as the 1926 dollar. Therefore basic producers, 55 millions of our population, receive only 70 per cent as many dollars for their annual production as formerly. They remain short almost $10 billion, or 30 per cent of their normal annual buying power.

Industrial Uses Of Cotton Being Steadily Enlarged

Houses and Highways Built With Staple, Says Textile Institute

NEW YORK (AP)—As fast as one use for cotton is eliminated, a new demand for the staple appears, a review by the Cotton Textile Institute shows.

When the march of progress and invention removes cotton from one branch of industrial usage, it adapts itself to the new era, usually with increasing demand, the review said.

A house built of cotton, highways built with cotton and electrified railroads using cotton for switch coverings are a few of the latest developments in the fiber.

An example cited by the institute showing the adaptability of the staple was in the field of transportation. In the clipper ship era many millions of yards of cotton canvas were used. When these boats were supplanted by steam, cotton men predicted the end of the industry.

But cotton continued merrily on its way, and today there are more than 1000 accredited uses for the great money crop of the South. The automobile industry uses on the average 32 pounds of cotton for each car, in addition to the large use of the fiber in automobile tires.

Now, according to the institute, highways have been built with cotton. The first attempt at this work was a 2½-mile strip of secondary highway in South Carolina. A cotton fabric membrane was laid on a gravel road base, impregnated with asphalt bitumen and top serviced. Last August another "cotton road" was built, and to date it has met the rigid service tests of highway experts.

The widespread interest aroused in this new type of road indicates it may become an integral part of our new highway system, the institute said.

At Northport, Long Island, the Cotton Textile Institute has experimented with a cotton house. While the frame of the structure is of conventional wood sheathing, the walls and roof covering are made from cotton duck.

The Long Island Railroad, electrified throughout, found new needs for cotton. During the last two winters when snow covered the switches of the line, it was found that by placing a cotton "overcoat" over the switch, it retained heat and functioned properly. Prior to using this, two men with brooms were required to keep a switch clean and in working condition in severe weather.

Although cotton has been known and used for centuries, present indications are that the surface of possibilities for the fiber has only been scratched, the review concluded.

Bancroft Sees Good Business Upturn In Fall or Early 1936

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Substantial improvement in the country's economic situation can be expected by the fall of this year or the early part of 1936 is the opinion of James R. Bancroft, of Boston, president of the American Institute of Finance, who addressed a gathering of several hundred businessmen here yesterday.

The present upturn, in Mr. Bancroft's opinion, will not be sustained through the summer months, mainly because business, he says, is not yet confident that there will be no further monetary experimentation on the part of the Government.

"There can be no protracted period of prosperity," said Mr. Bancroft, "until the Government takes definite steps to balance the budget, and return to some type of gold standard."

Signs of approaching recovery, the speaker said, would be a direct trend on the part of the Government toward a balanced budget, an end to monetary experimentation, an absolute tendency on the part of the Administration not to interfere with reasonable profit, and a general leveling of international trade barriers.

Receding Business According to Moody

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a declining business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carldgs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	61.9	111.4	56.1	76.5
Previous week	63.1	111.3	59.3	77.9
Month ago	61.0	110.9	63.9	78.6
Year ago	63.7	103.8	49.7	72.4
1935 high	66.0	113.3	63.9	79.5
1935 low	59.8	110.6	56.1	76.5
1934 high	66.3	111.9	69.8	80.1
1934 low	55.0	100.7	23.8	62.1

(1928 weekly average—100)
Copyright, 1935, by Moody's

West Coast Lumbermen Adopt Promotion Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Feb. 23 — Col. W. B. Greeley, general manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, at the annual meeting in Tasoma, after reporting on the year's work just completed, presented a plan to furnish adequate support for a promotion scheme looking to an increased use of lumber.

The plan was heartily indorsed. Each member is to pay 4 cents for each 1000 feet of lumber handled, toward a sort of permanent promotion fund, and the same rates are to apply also to logging companies.

South American Nations Revising Pacts With Japan

Hope to Regain Exchange Balance by Increasing Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Several South American countries, notably Brazil, Peru and Chile, are revising their trade relations with Japan, hoping to give a fillip to their own export trade and, at least, restore some exchange balance.

The Nipponese drive to capture the South American market has been too successful; it has forced the Occidental republics to impose import restrictions because of the increasing discrepancy in Japanese purchases and sales in this market.

Blame U. S. and Europe

The Japanese traders who are disappointed by the precipitate character of the restrictive orders, especially in Chile, blame their present troubles on American and European trade rivals who, they allege, have magnified the "Japanese dumping menace" and urged a change of policy before Latin-American governments. The truth probably lies halfway between. Japanese imports before the yen was depreciated and Nipponese industry organized, were negligible, so that when the recent trade offensive brought substantial gains, the increases sounded tremendous in terms of percentages, whereas the total quantities and values were still only a fraction of the aggregate import trade of South America.

Chile was one of the first countries to stem the increasing tide of Japanese imports. Representations by national manufacturers, reinforced by objections from other trading nations that exchange from their purchases of Chilean produce was diverted to pay for Japanese goods, resulted in a ruling by the Central Bank that in future Japanese imports can only be paid for by yen bills arising from Chilean exports to that country.

The Japanese minister in Santiago is endeavoring to obtain fulfillment of orders already placed, but it is obvious that by a mere stroke of the pen the Central Bank has put an end to import expansion, as there is little likelihood of Japan increasing her purchases of Chilean nitrate, copper and wool to increase her exports to this country.

Peru Studies Situation

The disproportionate trading between Peru and Japan—varying in recent years from 4 to 1 to 9 to 1 in the latter's favor—has stirred the Lima Government to study the situation, prompted by national manufacturers and importers who have been seriously affected by the Japanese trade drive.

The national textile interests have long been bitter on the subject and addressed several memorials to the Government. The Benavides administration, realizing the justice of the complaint, determined on negotiations with the Tokyo Government as a result of which there will probably be a revision of the existing trade pact between the two countries to provide a more equitable basis for future exchange.

In Brazil, where hitherto Japan has made striking economic progress and been encouraged by the existence of a large Japanese colony of immigrants, there is also the specter of future barriers. Any further admission of the purely immigrant classes, of course, now seems out of the question in view of the change of policy by the Rio Government.

Hopes of improving what hitherto has been a satisfactory volume of trade, however, are strong in the minds of the Japanese who, through their Federation of Chambers of Commerce, have dispatched a technical and propaganda mission to the Brazilian capital.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The trouble that developed at the end of January in the London commodity markets is more than a storm in a teacup—or, shall we say, in a pepper-pot. Unsatisfactory conditions had certainly been allowed to grow up in the markets for tropical products, and the whole system needs overhauling.

Trouble in Commodities

There is a story current in London to the effect that the operators in the pepper market, who now find themselves in difficulties, tried to form a corner in white pepper, trusting to the inelasticity of demand for a commodity of this kind, and allowed a margin of 7d. a pound to grow up between white and black pepper. Unhappily, for their calculations, it is possible, so the story runs, to bleach black pepper and turn it into white at a cost of 2d. a pound. The operators therefore found themselves forced to acquire thousands of tons of white pepper, over and above the supplies that had been apparent when their operations began. The details of this anecdote may be false, but it is a fact that the cornering of white pepper and of shellac has been attempted, and that the result has been an enormous growth of imports into this country.

In 1933, Britain imported 140,873 cwts. of pepper, valued at £373,820, whereas in 1934 our imports were 365,922 cwts., valued at £1,654,190. Similarly, between 1933 and 1934 our imports of shellac rose from 170,044 cwts. by volume and £535,602 by value to 439,517 cwts. and £2,139,419. Incidentally, these abnormal importations must have added some £2,000,000 to our adverse balance of trade, a purely artificial and temporary distortion.

Speculation on the Baltic

The speculation that brought down the big Baltic Exchange firm of Strauss & Co. was of a different kind. Apparently this firm entered into forward contracts for the delivery of groundnuts and oil-seeds, without fully covering by purchases in India and other producing countries. This may have been a deliberate bear speculation in these commodities, or it may have been forced upon the firm by financial difficulties which hampered spot purchases; but the latter seems improbable, as it is reported that the operation was matched by contrary dealings in the wheat market.

To have gambled on a rise in wheat and a fall in groundnuts was indeed to have backed two bad losers. But win or lose, the vital question is, ought leading firms in the great commodity markets to be backing speculative "horses" at all? As yet there has been in this country no popular agitation for the governmental control of commodity exchanges or even of the stock exchange; but if activities of this kind come to light, and particularly if they inflict losses on nonspeculative traders and producers, covetous eyes may be turned by reforming enthusiasts toward that part of President Roosevelt's programme, as they have been already toward other and more stirring items.

Cheap Money and Speculation

Many people have been asking whether the cheapness of money has been in any way responsible for the excessive speculation that has come to light. The banks are naturally involved in the losses through the acceptance of bills which may be defaulted and which, in a weak and speculative market, may not be more than nominally selfliquidating. The acceptance of documents is normal and proper business for commercial banks, but in times like these, when good commercial bills are few and far between, they may well have relaxed somewhat their tests of soundness. This in itself would be a temptation to potential speculators, whose credit was normally satisfactory, to extend their commitments.

How far the banks have directly financed bull speculation by buying commodities spot and selling them forward is another question. The margin obtainable, under ordinary conditions, on transactions of this kind is at least 7 per cent, apart from the expenses of warehousing, insurance and so on between the date of the spot purchase and the maturity of the forward sale. This high rate is the reward of speculating not of course on the commodity itself, but on the ability of the seller to deliver and the buyer to take delivery of the goods. It is thus a kind of finance quite apart from the ordinary money market, but the absence of opportunities in the latter sphere may have caused the banks to use more of their funds than usual in this way. In any case, the long continuance of very cheap short money, without any ample supply of commercial bills or a strong investment demand, is a dangerous phase of economic recovery.

Stabilization and the Future

This gives further support for the view, which has been expressed by most of the bank chairmen in their annual speeches this year, that the period of successful revival by purely national and internal efforts is coming to an end. "The ills from which the world is suffering today," said Mr. Rupert Beckett of the Westminster Bank, "are too deep-seated to be susceptible of relief through local treatment. There is a danger that, in a period of seeming recovery, we may attribute to temporary makeshift policies a virtue and quality of permanence which does not and cannot attach to them, and that the consequent dissipation of effort may impair our strength without advancing our purpose." It is a long time since one heard in this country so powerful an attack upon economic nationalism as Mr. Beckett uttered. Yet it is significant, if a little depressing, that he regarded the time as not yet ripe for an attempt at international currency stabilization. One sometimes begins to feel that stabilization will only be brought about under conditions which only stabilization itself can create.

Increase of 45 P. C. In Federal Credit Banks' '34 Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—An increase of 45 per cent in the volume of business is reported by the 12 federal intermediate credit banks during 1934, compared with 1933, according to the governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Total credit extended to financing institutions and co-operative associations in 1934 amounted to $405,885,559, compared with $278,673,376 in 1933.

Of the total volume of credit extended during the year, $124,948,535, or about 31 per cent, represented paper discounted for privately capitalized commercial banks, agricultural credit corporations and livestock loan companies; $113,434,699, or about 28 per cent, represented notes discounted for the regional agricultural credit corporations; $110,133,809, or 27 per cent, loans and discounts for production credit associations; and $57,368,516, or 14 per cent, loans to farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing associations.

Outstanding loans and discounts of the intermediate credit banks at the end of 1934 totalled $189,316,609, compared with $149,462,951 Dec. 31, 1933.

The net earnings of the intermediate credit banks for the year 1934 amounted to $2,872,041. During the year, after a careful survey of assets, all questionable items were charged off or written down to conservative values. The amount written off on loans and discounts, notes receivable, deposits in closed banks, etc., but exclusive of depreciation on furniture and equipment which was written down to $1.00 for each account, aggregated $3,583,390, while recoveries amounted to $528,861, bringing the net charge-offs from organization to date to $10,183,453, or forty-three hundredths of one per cent of the total volume of loans and discount since 1923.

Lumbermen's Casualty Co. Has Good 1934 Business

CHICAGO, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company of Chicago reports increases in volume of insurance written, assets and surplus for 1934.

Premium income during 1934 increased from $16,004,197 to $18,307,575. Assets, the market value of which it was said is in excess of the statement value, increased from $17,222,827 on December 31, 1933, to $19,545,750. Earnings for the year also reached a new high of $3,014,293, of which $2,876,778 was paid policyholders in dividends after provisions for reserves. The balance was added to policy-holders' surplus account.

Volume of automobile insurance written gained $769,531, bringing the total automobile premium income to $12,691,215. Compensation premiums in the Lumbermen's Mutual gained more than 44 per cent.

Southern Council Sees Trade Going To Northern Mills

Survey Shows Wages, Put Up by NRA, Now 14 P. C. Above 1929 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23 — There is a general shift of business to northern mills due to the disproportionate increase in production costs in the South as a result of the labor provisions of the NRA, declares the Southern States Industrial Council following a survey of southern costs compared with those of 18 months ago.

The survey, based on reports made to the council by 400 representative manufacturing concerns scattered throughout the South, shows that minimum wage rates for common labor in the South have increased 49.4 per cent since 1933 and are now 24.3 per cent above the rate paid in 1929.

It further shows that in the skilled labor group, exclusive of the textile industry, wages have increased 28.8 per cent since the NRA and are now only 6-10 of 1 per cent less than they were in 1929.

Wages Above 1929

Including the textile industry, the average skilled rate of wages for 1935 is 45.1 per cent higher than for 1933, and 14 per cent above the rate for 1929, the survey shows. For the textile industries alone, the rate of wages for skilled labor has increased 82 per cent since 1933 and is now 44.3 per cent above that of 1929.

The survey showed the average hourly wage rates in the South for skilled and common labor for the years 1935, 1933 and 1929 to be as follows:

	1935	1933	1929
Common labor	29.0c	19.4c	23.3c
Skilled labor:			
Textile	38.7c	21.3c	26.8c
Industries exclusive of textile	54.9c	42.6c	35.5c
All industries	46.6c	32.1c	40.9c

"We find conclusive evidence that average hourly wage rates have been increased to a far greater extent in the South than in the North. From July, 1933, which was pre-code, to August, 1934, the following percentage increases occurred in the cotton textile industry: North, male, 48.8 per cent, female, 61.3 per cent; South, male, 70 per cent, female, 100 per cent," the statement reads.

Activity Lower in South

Due to this disturbance of competitive conditions between the South and other sections, there has been a gradual decrease in activity in certain of the larger Southern industries during the 18 months of code operation, the council declares, pointing out that this is the direct result of tremendously increased labor costs without corresponding increases in the same costs of competing areas.

Using the textile industry as an example, the council pointed out that the average median of weekly earnings in the industry in August of 1934 showed a decrease of 18 per cent for the South under those of a year ago and that the decrease in northern mills was only 9 per cent during the same period.

"This difference in the extent to which earnings dropped in the North and South between August, 1933, and August, 1934, was due in part to the exceptions granted by the curtailment order, but since August it has become apparent that the difference also was due to a shift in production."

As another outstanding example, the council points out that from October, 1933, to Dec. 8, 1934, there was a net production shift of 2.5 per cent from the South to the North in the coal industry.

New Residential Building Advances Sharply in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—New residential construction throughout the United States during January show substantial gains over the like month last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Dollar volume increases for the country as a whole is 104.9 per cent, while additions, alterations and repairs gained 15.9 per cent.

Permits for new residential construction of all types reported to the bureau by 776 cities totaled $9,113,295 for last month, compared with $4,448,236 for the like month last year.

Distribution of this residential building activity is shown by the sectional gains of last month over January, 1934, as follows: West south central, 227.3 per cent; mountain, 201.6 per cent; east south central, 157.9 per cent; middle Atlantic, 135.7 per cent; east north central, 123 per cent; south Atlantic, 86.6 per cent; Pacific, 84.4 per cent; west north central, 74.2 per cent. Only New England reported a loss, with 7.5 per cent less than for January, 1934.

Revenue Freight Loadings Lower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announced that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 16 were 581,981 cars, a decrease of 50,579 from the preceding week, 18,287 below the corresponding week in 1934 and an increase of 64,452 above 1933.

Miscellaneous freight loaded totaled 212,581, increase 1997 above the preceding week, 7578 above 1934 and 58,270 above 1933.

Alabama Automobile Sales Are Highest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Trade activity during 1934 in Alabama showed a marked gain over the two preceding years, with new passenger automobile sales reaching the highest level since 1929, according to a survey by the Buerau of Business Research of the University of Alabama.

Next to new passenger cars in sales gains came commercial fertilizer, followed by gasoline and department store merchandise.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
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Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20

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New Champions Certain in U. S. Indoor Tennis

Mme. Henrotin and Dorothy Andrus Win Indoor Doubles Crown

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 23—A brand new list of champions will be listed in the United States women's indoor lawn tennis championships as the result of the play over Washington's Birthday, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Norma Taubele, who was listed in all three last year, when the tournament returned to New York, was eliminated in all three sections yesterday and the day before. She had dropped out of the singles on Wednesday, and on Thursday, she and her partner, Jane Sharp, lost in the final round of the women's doubles, and yesterday, with the same partner as in 1934, Frank Bowden, she lost in the semifinal round of the mixed doubles.

Miss Sharp, however, bids fair to be her successor in two of the events as she won her way to the finals in singles by a brilliant victory over Dorothy B. Andrus, 7—5, 6—0, on Thursday, and then combined with Gregory S. Mangin, to reach the final round of the mixed doubles yesterday. In the singles she will oppose Helen Pedersen, of Stamford, Conn., national outdoor girl champion, while Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., will be the other finalists in the mixed doubles.

Miss Andrus did better in the final of the doubles, and combining with Mme. Henrotin, captured the title from Miss Sharp and Miss Taubele, 7—5, 6—4. Then French star played a much better doubles game than her performance in singles, and this steadied the powerful American, who ranks fourth in the United States ranking, enabling them to break through for each set in the later games.

So long as Miss Sharp held to backcourt tactics in her match against Miss Andrus, the latter more than equaled her, but when the diminutive star from the Pacific Coast began to use her drives as steps to the net, which came when Miss Andrus was leading at 5—4 in the first set, she ran out the match without the loss of another game.

In the other semifinal the greater doubles game of the French player proved a potent factor in the battle against the champions, and after the latter had been close to victory in endurance of the winner proved too great for her opponent, M. Millicent Hirsh, another girl contender, giving Miss Pedersen the victory at 6—3, 8—6.

Four teams of practically even performance were seeded in the mixed doubles draw, to which yesterday's play was wholly devoted. In addition to the finalists, Miss Taubele and Frank Bowden and Miss Andrus and R. Berkeley Bell were placed at tops of the quarters, and all four came through the first two rounds easily. But when the third round came, the superior straight sets, she combined so well with Dr. McCauliff that they took the second set and then ran away with the third, to win at 7—9, 9—7, 6—3.

Miss Sharp also played well against Miss Andrus and Bell, and with Mangin showing his finest indoor skill, the team won in straight sets, 11—9, 6—3. The summaries:

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—Semifinal Round

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 7—5, 6—0.

Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., defeated M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, 6—3, 8—6.

Doubles—Final Round

Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin and Dorothy Andrus, defeated Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, 7—5, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Jane Sharp and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Dorothy Andrus and R. Berkeley Bell, 11—9, 6—3.

Mme. Henrotin and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., defeated Norma Taubele and Frank Bowden, 7—9, 9—7, 6—3.

Californian Reaches Final

By a Staff Photographer. Inset by Associated Press

Wins Brilliant Semifinal Victory

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., Seeded Third, Defeats Topseeded and Fourth Ranking United States Woman Tennis Player, Dorothy B. Andrus (Inset) of Stamford, Conn. Miss Andrus Wins Indoor Doubles Championship With Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin.

Peter Peterson Gives Richards Good Battle

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Vincent Richards, former Davis Cup player, yesterday advanced into the semifinals of the $2000 Miami Beach professional tennis tournament by eliminating Peter Peterson of Spring Lake, N. J., 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Richards will meet Hans Nusslein of Berlin, national pro champion, today, while Bruce Barns of Austin, Texas, tackles Karel Kozeluh, former champion and Nusslein's arch rival. The finals will be played Sunday. The Richards-Peterson affair was the only singles match yesterday. They played it out from 2—3 in the third set, the score when darkness intervened yesterday.

Barbara Stoddard in Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 23 (AP)—Barbara Stoddard, long-driving New York player, and Jane Brooks, of Nyack, N. Y., won their way in the final round of the annual Bermuda ladies golf championship at Riddell's Bay, yesterday. Miss Stoddard, who eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, of Philadelphia, yesterday, continued her brilliant playing. She disposed of Miss A. Moore of London, by a margin of 6 and 4. Miss Brooks earned her place in the final round by default when Mrs. E. B. Eastman, Hamilton, Ont., failed to put in her appearance.

Montgomery Wilson Defends His Title

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 (AP)—Montgomery Wilson of Toronto and his sister, Mrs. Constance Wilson Samuel, retained their men's and women's singles titles in the North American figure skating championships last night. Mrs. Samuel gave a graceful and smoothly flowing performance in defense of her title, a double jump being a feature of her extensive repertoire.

In the men's division, Montgomery Wilson of Toronto, brother of Mrs. Samuel, turned in a faultless exhibition, but Robin Lee, 15-year-old youngster from St. Paul and New York, the newly crowned United States champion, and Roger F. Turner of Boston likewise skated flawlessly. Wilson was the North American champion last year.

Although they defeated picked skaters from Canada and the United States in singles, Wilson and Mrs. Samuel surrendered their pairs crown to the Boston combination of Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill.

The Ottawa Minto Club representatives—Mrs. Elmore Davis, Prudence Holbrook, Melville Rogers and Guy Owen—retained the championship for fours.

Englishwoman Wins Trophy

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—An English woman celebrated George Washington's Birthday yesterday by winning the Florida women's golf championship. Playing her first major tournament, Mrs. Philip Hill of London captured the title which Maureen Orcutt did not defend by beating Marian Miley of Lexington, the Kentucky women's champion, on the nineteenth hole. Three down to Miss Miley as they rounded the turn for the tenth tee, Mrs. Hill shot even golf with the leader on that hole; won the eleventh and twelfth; halved the next four holes; squared the match on the seventeenth and dropped in a 20-foot putt to stave off defeat on the eighteenth. She won the title and the new Flagler Trophy on the first extra hole, shooting a 4 to Miss Miley's 5.

Detroit Breaks Losing Streak By 3-1 Victory

Chicago Tie With Boston for Second Place in American Group

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	21	4	13	117	106	46
Boston	20	4	14	97	90	44
Chicago	20	4	14	84	66	44
Detroit	12	7	19	89	93	31

Canadian Division

Toronto	24	4	12	120	90	52
Montreal	20	2	16	100	73	42
Canadiens	14	5	17	78	97	33
Americans	10	8	20	82	108	28
St. Louis	9	6	25	72	114	24

Results Feb. 21

St. Louis 4, Americans 3.
Chicago 3, Canadiens 1.
Detroit 3, Montreal 1.

Detroit's Red Wings won their first National Hockey League game in 13 starts Thursday evening on their home rink, defeating the Montreal Maroons, 3 to 1. The Chicago Black Hawks went into a tie with Boston for second place in the American division standing by beating the Montreal Canadiens, 3 to 1. The St. Louis Eagles, fighting to climb out of last place in the Canadian group standing, scored a 4-to-3 triumph over New York Americans.

Detroit's victory ended the season's longest losing streak, which has dropped the club deep into last place with only a mathematical chance of moving out. Before Thursday night's victory, the Red Wings had lost eight games and tied four. Sorrell and Howe shared honors in the triumph. The former scored the first two Detroit goals, while the latter assisted in the second Sorrell goal and also in his team's third score, which was converted by Wiseman.

The Black Hawks had only 13 men in uniform, but one was Lorne Chabot, who played a magnificent game in goal. The only Canadiens' score came early in the third period when the puck bounced into the Chicago cage. After a scorelsss first period, the Hawks jumped to a two-goal lead in the second on goals by Tommy Cook and Romnes. Bill Kendall scored the third Hawk goal in the tenth minute of the final period.

The Eagles recorded their ninth triumph of the season and mostly because of one of those "freak" goals that quite frequently occur in hockey. With the Americans leading 3 to 2 in the third period, Irving Frew and Joe Lamb broke free from an American rush. Red Dutton, New York defenseman, tried too hard to break up Lamb's shot and took the puck with him as he dove into his own net. A few minutes later the Americans' defense was caught up ice and Brydson skated in with the winning goal.

College Basketball Results

Ashland 49, Findlay 36.
Birmingham Southern 59, Howard 37.
Bloomsburg T. 54, Mansfield T. 22.
Brooklyn College 52, Lowell T. S. 36.
Brown 47, Trinity 27.
C. C. N. Y. 19, Villanova 15.
Carleton 30, Ripon 21.
Case 36, John Carroll 35.
Charleston 44, Furman 29.
Cornell 32, Harvard 28.
Davidson 39, N. C. State 28.
Dayton 32, Toledo 26.
De Pauw 30, Franklin 27.
Duke 37, So. Carolina 24.
Duquesne 51, Virginia 30.
Gallaudet 34, Bridgewater (Va.) 16.
Geneva 46, Washington & Jefferson 28.
Georgetown (Ky.) 34, Union (Ky.) 25.
Heidelberg 46, Bowling Green 35.
Indiana State 59, Oakland City 35.
Kansas 39, Kansas State 33.
Kentucky 63, Creighton 42.
Louisiana State 65, Tulane 20.
Marietta 39, Kenyon 29.
Middlebury 54, Coast Guard 29.
Mississippi 42, Sewanee 20.
Morehead 30, East Kentucky T. 24.
Muhlenberg 33, Philadelphia Pharmacy 24.
Murray T. 20, Kentucky Wesleyan 18.
Muskingum 35, Kent State 22.
New Hampshire 42, Boston 26.
North Carolina 33, Virginia M. I. 20.
Northern Ill. T. 45, Wheaton 28.
Ohio Wesleyan 33, Cincinnati 21.
Oklahoma 45, Missouri 24.
Princeton 22, Yale 19.
Rio Grande 39, Holbrook 20.
Salem 39, Westminster 38.
Southern Methodist 30, Arkansas 22.
Springfield 35, Providence 30.
Stetson 32, Rollins 15.
St. Francis (Brooklyn) 29), Baltimore 28.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 41; Holy Cross 36.
St. Joseph's (Penna.) 26, Lasalle 25.
Temple 42, George Washington 38.
Transylvania 27, Louisville 18.
Wake Forrest 29, Davidson 28.
Washington C. 24, St. John's (Md.) 19.
Waynesburg 46, Thiel 40.
Western St. T. 57, Loyola (C.) 28.

Higgins Breaks World Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP)—A new world's record and a new intercollegiate mark were made here yesterday as the Olneyville Boys Club of Providence, R. I., defeated the Yale freshman swimming team, 44 to 18. Johnny Higgins of Providence won the 100-meter breast-stroke event in 1m. 10 4-5s., a new world's mark while John Macionis of Philadelphia captured the 220-yard free-style race for the Blue cubs in 2m. 10 4-5s.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	21	6	11	126	94	48
Providence	15	8	10	83	82	38
Quebec	17	4	16	108	90	38
New Haven	11	6	18	87	106	28
Philadelphia	13	2	22	85	117	28

Result Feb. 21

Boston 6, Quebec 1.

Packers Sign Hutson

GREEN BAY, Wis., Feb. 23 (AP)—Don Hutson, All-American left end of the undefeated 1934 University of Alabama football team, has signed a contract to play with the Green Bay Packers professional football team, Coach E. L. Lambeau announced yesterday. Hutson was one of the stars of the Alabama-Stanford Rose Bowl game, catching two passes for touchdowns.

New Ten-Pin Record Claimed

WINNIPEG, Feb. 23 (AP)—A world 10-pin bowling record was claimed for the Canadian National Telegraph's four-man team in the Winnipeg Mercantile League last night. The team spilled 2677 pins in three games. The previous record of 2599 listed with the American Bowling Association was credited to the Vic Sporelli Market team of Utica, N. Y.

Boy Skier Leaps 208 Feet

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 23 (AP)—Paul Bietila, 16, leaped 208 feet on the Ishpeming ski slide to claim a new world record for boy jumpers yesterday. Directors of the annual Ishpeming ski tournament reported that Bietila's jump had bettered the previous world mark for boys of 196 feet.

College Hockey Results

Harvard 9, Dartmouth 3.
Yale 8, Princeton 2.

College Fencing Results

Harvard 15, Columbia 12.
St. John's 13, M. I. T. 4.

College Waterpolo Result

Rutgers 16, Bedford Y 10.

Baseball Magnates Indorse Plan To Build More Parks

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23 (AP)—Baseball parks will spring up like mushrooms all over the United States this summer if the Federal Government approves and finances a plan indorsed here Tuesday by promotional moguls of the major and minor leagues.

The plan, conceived and outlined by Joe F. Carr, promotional director of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, calls for the appropriation of enough PWA funds to construct 500 parks. The promotional chiefs want the Government to set aside the money from the $4,000,000,000 fund being considered by Congress.

Judge W. G. Bramham of Durham, N. C., chief of the minor leagues; J. A. R. "Bobby" Quinn of Brooklyn, representing the National League; L. C. McEvoy of St. Louis, spokesman for the American League, and Warren C. Giles of Rochester, of the minor leagues' executive committee, heard Carr's outline of the plan.

At a cost of $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 old parks would be renovated and new ones constructed, in the proposed program.

"The committee approved the plan, and promised that it would be pushed vigorously so that we can get a Federal okeh and get started soon," Carr said.

The meeting, called by Carr, was for the purpose of reviewing last year's accomplishments along the promotional line, and to map out a program for 1935. The committee was given its usual appropriation of $15,000 for the year, but Carr said no decision was reached on just what to do with the money.

Engraham Reaches The Third Round

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23 (AP)—Narrowly escaping elimination, Andrew C. Engraham, of Cleveland, advanced to the third round of the United States amateur squash Racquets tournament yesterday by defeating John M. Hall of Boston. The score: 15—17, 17—15, 10—15, 18—15, 15—9. The Bostonian, unseeded, gave Engraham, who is seeded fourth, a battle all the way.

Detroit defeated Pittsburgh, 3—2, and Connecticut conquered Baltimore, 3—2, in team competition.

Routed by an unseeded opponent, W. Harry Baugher of Baltimore went down to defeat yesterday in the only upset of the second round. Baugher, seeded sixth, bowed by scores of 15—12, 10—15, 15—12, 15—9, to Leroy Weir, of Cleveland, who is the western Pennsylvania tennis champion.

Donald Strachan, of Philadelphia, seeded second to champion Neil J. Sullivan, also of Philadelphia, won easily over Arch D. Thatcher Jr., of New York, by scores of 15—9, 15—11, 15—7. Sullivan drew a bye.

Philadelphia downed Cleveland, 4—1, in the veterans team play.

Halifax Wolverines Win Senior Hockey Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23—A dream which has been with John Conn, promoter of hockey in Halifax, for several years was realized Friday night when his Halifax Wolverines won the Class A senior hockey championship of the Maritime Provinces. It means a chance to get into the Allan Cup playdowns in the Dominion this year, for the only obstacle still facing the Wolves is that of the Senior B winner as yet undeclared. And there is little prospect among B supporters that their class will eliminate the A titleholders.

The Wolverines now hope to emulate the splendid example set by the Moncton Hawks last year and the winter before. The Hawks won the A title and went on to capture the Allan Cup, symbolic of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association senior crown. But there are no Hawks to represent the Maritimes this year—so it is up to the Haligonians. The latter sextet survived a season of many trials and worries when the club nosed out the Charlottetown Abegweits by 2 to 1 at the latter's home rink Feb. 14 to take the A series finals with three victories as against one defeat and two drawn games.

British Sports Comment

'Gentlemen' and 'Players'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"GENTLEMEN" and "Players" is what they still call amateurs and professionals in the English national game of cricket. And evidence is accumulating in other sports to show that these words, though they may sound somewhat snobbish in modern times, are not such a bad definition, after all. Their literal meaning is less important than the implications behind them.

On income-tax forms and other official documents in Britain you will find that certain people describe their occupation as that of "gentleman." This does not mean, necessarily, that they rise to their feet when ladies enter the room, that they speak in cultured tones, or that they wear silk hats and monocles. No, it signifies just that they have sufficient money to dispense with the need for working. To put it otherwise, they can afford to play. Some of them can afferd to employ people to play with, for or against them, to coach them, or to provide an entertaining spectacle for their amusement. The people so employed are, quite obviously, the "players." The difference between the two is essentially one of financial standing, although some social disparity might be involved as a matter of course most of the time. A man who is not in one class is automatically in the other, and that is that—all nice and simple. Or, more exactly, that was that, in the days before "gentlemen" had considerations in sport outside their own personal amusement.

The Amateur Questions

Then came a change. The organized sport of the "gentlemen" became a matter of public and financial interest, with local and ultimately national pride involved. Sport being a democratic affair, some of the "gentlemen" could afford to play when and where required and to incur the incidental expenses of traveling and equipment, while others could not. Among those who could not were people whose services were more important than those of some of the affluent sportsmen. The sequel was natural and inevitable. The financial difficulties were overcome by people who had a business or sentimental interest in the matter. How? Well, just as they are today by subsidization. At first, the subsidization was kept quiet, with the result that it developed along rather shady lines. Gentlemen who really were "gentlemen" found themselves in competition with "gentlemen" who were really "players" on masquerade, and from the attempt to separate the two varieties arose "the amateur question," to which no fully satisfactory answer has yet been found.

Tickets—and the Price of Tickets

One reason why the solution to the problem has eluded legislators is that they insist upon legislating as if there were still only "gentlemen" and "players" to be considered. They will give no recognition apparently to the third class of athlete which has been evolved by the twentieth century phenomenon, modern sport, namely, the person who starts as a "gentleman," becomes distinguished at his game, cannot afford to meet the demands made upon his time and money, desires to continue playing, and yet has no desire to be ranked as a "player."

There is a point where such a person either curtails his activities or falls automatically out of the "gentleman" category. He is then saved from landing among the "players" by a network of ingenious definitions. In that net are bouncing cheerfully many of the brightest stars in sport today. Though their means may be quite slender, they can travel round and round the world without expense, selling their fame for goods in kind, if not for cash. They are public entertainers and they bring a great deal of money into the games which they play so brilliantly. To preserve their amateur status, as the phrase is, there are certain things that they must not do. And the things that they must not do vary according to the sport concerned. As the rules stand at the moment of writing, an amateur lawn tennis player whose name is a household word, may not be paid 5s. for making a vastly educative film on how to play the game. Yet he may be paid £500 for writing a less educative book on precisely the same subject and may draw big sums for newspaper stories. And he can be paid $1,000,000 by the movie men for associating his famous name with a picture in which he does not play tennis.

You can see the absurdity of it all by comparing the cases of Mr. A and Mr. B. A has a small income, cannot afford to travel, and does not excel at any sport. Therefore he stays at home and follows in the newspapers the progress of B. B has a smaller income than A and so, likewise, cannot afford to travel. But he is an expert in a certain sport and he travels to the uttermost ends of the earth. He uses railway and steamship tickets, hotels and outfitters' shops. And the difference between a steamship ticket and the price of a steamship ticket, to a person who wants to travel across the seas, is too slight to be more than a quibble.

A "Means" Test?

Why not face up to the situation squarely and separate gentlemen and players by a "means" test? The governing body of a sport, one is tempted to suggest, might demand that an amateur who has reached the "box-office" stage should furnish proof of his financial ability and his desire to continue playing without compensation, direct or indirect. If he cannot or will not do this, then let him be declared a professional and allowed to make what he can out of the game. It would then be nobody's business whether he sold tennis rackets or golf balls, acted as coach, made films or was paid for playing in competitions. There would then be many small tournaments for the amateurs, a number of big ones for all the other people, and "open" ones as a special thrill from time to time. And the situation would be at least as clear, honest and satisfactory as it is today.

Furno Wins National Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Vincent Furno, leader of the champion Class C team of Columbia University Club, is also the individual holder of the United States championship at squash tennis in that class, as the result of the finals of the tournament played yesterday on his home club courts. For more than two hours he battled with Edwin P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, and finally came through by forcing extra points and winning them after Field was at match point. The crucial rally found Furno taking a shot while flat on the floor of the court, then jumping up and scoring the decisive shot to force the continuation. Field showed higher class squash tennis most of the time, but the perseverance and plugging ability when apparently outclassed finally gave Furno the victory. Field was also fighting hard, and the rallies were close and interesting, far above the standards customary in Class C play. Furno usually took the lead at the start of each game, but was invariably overtaken and sometimes outcrafted for the game. But he finally pulled through at 11—15, 17—16, 13—15, 17—15, 17—14.

Satre Wins Ski Jump

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Ottar Satre, slight blonde representative of the Salisbury Outing Club, won the ski jump in the 14th annual Lake Placid Club ski tournament on Intervales Hill yesterday for the second successive year. He had a point score of 149.2 which exceeded the standing of the second place winner, Gunnar Omen, by 23 points. Showing excellent form, his first jump of 194 feet was followed by a beautiful leap of 210 feet. Omen had jumps of 174 and 190 feet. Harold Sorensen of the Norfolk Winter Sports Association was third, jumping 167 and 190 feet. Given a perfect day, the jump was witnessed by the largest crowd since the Olympics, here for the Washington's birthday week-end. Roland Ahearn, Chisholm Ski Club, was Class B winner.

Adams Plans Hockey Series

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP)—If the Detroit Olympics and the Boston Cubs finish in first place in their respective hockey leagues, they will be matched for a "little world series," Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit hockey club, said last night. The Olympics now top the field in the International League, while the Cubs are leading the Canadian-American circuit. Adams disclosed that he had discussed a post-season series with Art Ross, manager of the Boston club, and said they had agreed on a series of games if their respective clubs remained on top. A post-season series will be limited to Detroit and Boston, Adams said, because they are the only clubs with rinks large enough to justify the playing of such a series.

Alex Hurd Wins Title

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Feb. 23 (AP)—Alex Hurd of Kirkland Lake, Ont., has won the North American indoor speed skating championship, dethroning Herb Flack of Toronto. Hurd wound up the two-day championship meet Thursday night with four first places and one second in six events for a point total of 140, 20 more than his nearest rival, Frank Stack, also of Kirkland Lake. The women's title, which Kit Klein of Buffalo elected not to defend, went to Leila Potter of Toronto with 100 points against 80 for Flossie Hurd of Kirkland Lake, sister of the newly-crowned men's champion.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	13	105	81	38
Buffalo	17	4	15	85	80	34
London	17	3	14	77	88	34
Cleveland	16	0	17	85	94	32
Syracuse	15	2	18	89	89	30
Windsor	13	6	20	79	98	26

Result Feb. 22

Windsor 7, Cleveland 5.

White Breaks Own Record

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 23 (AP)—Harold B. White Jr., Rutgers swimming star, set a new Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association record for the 200-yard breaststroke event of 2m. 36s., in the Rutgers-Lehigh swimming meet. Rutgers won 48 to 27. The old record, held by White, was 2m. 36 2-5s., and was made last year at the E. C. S. A. championship meet at the University of Delaware.

Erickson Wins State Title

LANCASTER, Mass., Feb. 23 (AP)—John Erickson of the Norwegian American Ski Club of Boston won the state ski jumping championship with leaps of 94 and 109 feet at the Lancaster Outing Club annual carnival here yesterday. Erickson won first place for the third year. Edward Rivera of Hanover, N. H., with jumps of 97 and 87 feet, took first in class B events.

College Swimming Results

C. C. N. Y. 38, New York 33.
Delaware 39, Carnegie Tech 36.
Johns Hopkins 50, Villanova 20.
Princeton 38, Harvard 33.
Rutgers 48, Lehigh 27.
Springfield 40, Brown 37.
Washington 47, Grinnell 37.
Yale 59, N. Y. Boys' Club 12.

Blake Joins Maroons

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 23 (AP)—Hector Blake, star center player of the Hamilton Tigers amateur hockey team has signed a contract to finish the season with the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League. He joined the club in Detroit.

College Track Results

Bates 71½, Colby 45½.
Indiana 58, Illinois 46.

College Squash Racquets

Princeton 5, M. I. T. 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

WITH two hard-fought games behind them, Bruins Cubs and Philadelphia Arrows meet at the Boston Arena tonight in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest, vital to the continued first-place occupancy of the Boston team and the playoff chances of the Arrows.

The Arrows, playing their best hockey of the year, smashed the Cubs under a 4-to-2 score at Philadelphia on Wednesday, a result which was heralded by their last game in Boston, Feb. 3, when the Cubs had to come from behind with a furious attack in the third period to win out, 5 to 4, in the last minute of play. The midweek game was described by Philadelphia writers as one of the best games played there this year, and certainly no game could have contained more thrills than the last game here between tonight's opponents, when the Cubs won out after trailing 4 to 1.

* * *

The Arrows all season have been stubborn foes of the Cubs and in the last two encounters the inspired play of the Philadelphia left wing, Gus Forslund, has been mainly responsible for the strong showing of his team. Forslund in the last Boston game figured in three of the Arrow's four goals and in the Wednesday game he again figured in three of the four goals, in each case setting up the scoring play.

* * *

Philadelphia will use Roy Burmeister, Chief Maracle and Gus Forslund in the first line tonight, while Boston will start Carrigan Giroux and Jackson.

* * *

Cubs realize they must be at the top of their game to match the speed and stick-handling of the Philadelphia team. They need to win badly and Manager Fred Hitchman hopes to see his men playing some of the best hockey of the year as they fight to hold their present ground in the rapidly closing first place battle.

* * *

The advance guard of the Boston Braves entrained late yesterday afternoon for St. Petersburg, Florida, where the first workout of the 1935 spring training season will be conducted on Monday. In the party that left from Boston were Secretary Ed Cunningham, who is in charge of the group; Jimmy Neary, club trainer; Al Spohrer, veteran catcher; Bobby Brown, young right-handed pitcher; Elburt Fletcher, former Milton High athlete and a promising young first baseman; Gene Sullivan of Chicopee, a left-handed pitcher; Mike Kash, pitcher formerly with the Wayland club, and Hank Garrity, catcher.

* * *

Winners of national junior and New England senior swimming titles in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool last night were: Helen Roark, Pittsfield; Edward Wood of the Huntington School and Alice Bridges of the Whitin Swimming Association. Miss Roark won the United States junior 220-yard freestyle swim after an uphill battle in 2m. 36 2-5s. Wood, a Canal Zone youngster, captured the national junior 50-yard freestyle title in 25s. Miss Bridges won the New England senior 100-yard backstroke championship in 1m. 14s.

* * *

Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Needham and Katharine Winthrop of Boston are among those who will seek the 1938 Bermuda tennis championship next week.

* * *

The Monitor Athletic Club hockey team meets the Boston Herald six Monday evening at the Boston Arena. The game starts at 5 o'clock.

Utica Wins Patterson Cup

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—The Utica Curling Club today won the Patterson Memorial Trophy by defeating team No. 2 of the Saranac Lake club 12—12. The match was scheduled for 16 ends, but was concluded at the end of 15 because the Utica team had to catch a train for some matches in Montreal. At the close of the 14th end Saranac was leading 12—10 but the Utica club scored three points in the final session to win the trophy.

Anna Ruegg Wins Title

ZURICH, Switzerland, Feb. 23 (AP)—A team of American women ski riders finished fifth in the Slalom division of an international women's ski championship being conducted here yesterday. Anna Ruegg of Switzerland won the Slalom test, a 600-meter down-hill run through obstacles, with a time of 2m. 23.2s., while Germany took the team title.

All Boston Teams Beaten in Court Tennis Doubles

All of the Boston teams were eliminated in the opening round of the United States court tennis doubles championship at the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston yesterday. Three New York teams and one from Philadelphia reached the semifinal round. One of the Boston teams, Malcolm W. Greenough and Charles H. Stockton, put up a long battle before losing to J. C. Bell Jr. and J. T. Thayer of Philadelphia. Two hours and 20 minutes were required to settle the issue. The scores were: 2—6, 6—2, 0—6, 6—5, 6—3.

The Boston-New York team of Dr. Channing Frothingham of the Tennis and Racquet Club and R. C. Rand bowed to the Cuttings, C. S. and Fullerton, in five sets. The scores: 6—5, 6—3, 5—6, 5—6, 6—3.

J. L. and W. H. Van Alen of New York won their first round match from George A. Lyon and George W. Wightman of the Boston club in four sets, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

The other opening round match resulted in a victory for William Rand and Ogden Phipps of New York. They defeated J. A. L. Blake and Arthur L. Devens of the home club, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2. The summary:

United States Court Tennis Doubles Championship—First Round

William Rand and Ogden Phipps, New York, defeated J. A. L. Blake and Arthur L. Devens, Boston, 6—1, 6—0, 6—2.

J. C. Bell Jr., and J. T. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Malcolm W. Greenough, and Charles H. Stockton, Boston, 2—6, 6—2, 0—6, 6—5, 6—3.

W. H. and J. L. Van Alen, New York, defeated George A. Lyon and George W. Wightman, Boston, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

C. S. and Fullerton Cutting, New York, defeated R. C. Rand, New York, and Dr. Channing Frothingham, Boston, 6—5, 6—3, 5—6, 5—6, 6—3.

Two Girls Win Junior Boblet Championship

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP)—Handling their sleigh like seasoned veterans, Marian Clark of Baltimore and Jean Wyer of Washington raced down the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run yesterday to win the junior A. A. U. boblet championship over four teams of men.

The girls, competing in a sport dominated thus far almost entirely by men, were timed in 8m. 45.79s. for the four trips down the icy mile and a half trough. They sent their sleigh careening around treacherous White Face curve. Their total elapsed time was only 40 seconds slower than the winner of the senior championship.

Ivan Brown of Keene Valley, recently appointed member of the United States Olympic team, took the North American boblet championship in 8m. 5.20s., for the four heats. His third run, in 2m. 11s. was the fastest of the two-day competition.

Japan Plans Big Stadium

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AP)—Plans for an athletic plant costing 15,000,000 yen (approximately $4,200,000) the main feature of which would be the world's largest stadium seating 150,000 if the 1940 Olympic Games are awarded to Japan was announced Thursday by Mayor Toratoro Ushizuka. The International Olympic Committee will meet in Oslo, Norway, Feb. 25 to make the award.

Eldridge Wins Title

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 22 (AP)—Marshall Eldridge of Boston, by compiling a total of 1696 points in all events in which he participated, won the outboard championship of the annual Palm Beach regatta, Thursday.

Havens Succeeds Harlow

WESTMINSTER, Md., Feb. 23 (AP)—Charles W. Havens, a protege of Dick Harlow, has been appointed head football coach at Western Maryland College.

Ireland Beats Scotland

DUBLIN, Feb. 23 (AP)—Ireland sprang a surprise to beat Scotland 12—5 in an international Rugby match here today.

College Polo Result

Princeton 8, Harvard 7½.

College Wrestling Result

Harvard 18, Pennsylvania 14.

College Gymnastic Result

Princeton 37, M. I. T. 17.

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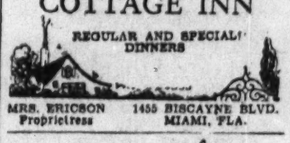

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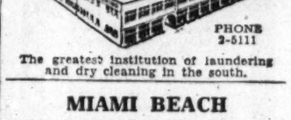

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Super Service Stores
Incorporated
Home Owned—Home Operated
Roy A. O'Bannon John W. O'Bannon
410 Northwood Avenue Phone 4037
"SUPERIOR SERVICE"

WEST PALM BEACH

(Continued)

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORES
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

RUSSELL & PEASE
Incorporated
DODGE—PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
1609 South Poinsettia Avenue
WEST PALM BEACH TEL. 6101

BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical contractor-dealer
207 CLEMATIS STREET
Mazda Lamps, Norge Refrigerators
Universal Ranges, All Small Appliances

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

2269—PHONES—7185
Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

LA MODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
251 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

THE EXCEL STUDIOS
PHOTOGRAPHY
Personal Greeting Cards
EASTMAN KODAKS
Photo Finishing—Gifts—Enlargements
329 MAIN STREET

EVERYTHING IS GOOD AT
Martin's
Featuring Sea Foods from Local Waters
RESTAURANT 257 Main Street COFFEE SHOP Pineapple Avenue

Modern Beauty Shop
Modern in All Lines of Beauty Culture
SHELTON THERMIQUE
Permanent Waves with ringlet ends.
Rain-water Spray Shampoo
Shampoo 50c, Set 25c, Dry 25c
Manicure 50c
E. F. McKENZIE, Prop.
215 MAIN, next to Sarasota Hotel

We're grateful to all for our spindle full of yellow slips!
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY
INCORPORATED

ST. PETERSBURG

MONITOR READERS
are invited to visit the
FIRESTONE AUTO SUPPLY & Service Stores
A complete line of merchandise and every service for the motorist
NINTH and NINTH NORTH

SUMMER SHOP
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Hairdressing
HAIR TINTING
PERMANENT WAVING
BEAUTY SERVICE
Princess Martha Beauty Shop
104 Fourth Street N. Phone 6996

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
Reasonable Prices
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

C. C. BENJAMIN
Quality Meat and Groceries
A neighborhood Store built by service and
The Golden Rule
432 1ST STREET, NORTH TEL. 5701

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
First Showing of TROPICAL SPRING FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

HOME
ECONOMY - QUALITY - SERVICE
SUPPLY STORES

BOUCLE SUITS
Carefully Blocked to Your Individual Measure
PHONE H-3779
Universal Cleaning Co.
804 SOUTH HOWARD AVENUE

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
Only. Made in One Quality
Phone M-1254

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

WINTER HAVEN

Have You Been to
WINTER HAVEN
Visit Us When in Florida
GRAY'S
Distinctive Women's Wear

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

LUX for Silks and woolens, Dish washing, Family washing, Shampooing Floors and walls, Rugs and carpets
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GARVIN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Radios
Electrical and Radio Supplies
75 Forsyth St., N. W. Wal. 2290

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

OLIN ROGERS
Antique Restoration
DECATUR, GA. De. 2178 W

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
REmock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
"Where the Peachtree Meet at Baker"

GEORGIA

(Continued)

ATLANTA

(Continued)

Ponce de Leon Beauty Shoppe
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture.
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
WE TRY TO PLEASE

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

MACON

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191

Established 1890

Laundry service to fit every family budget. Damp work to finished service. Dry cleaning can be sent with your laundry. Twenty trucks, twenty courteous salesmen.

Fur Storage
"Miraclean Is Superior to Ordinary Dry Cleaning"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt, Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ERHOLUNGSHEIM-STEIGER
Stäfa a/Zürichsee, Switzerland
Tel. 930.180
Neuerbautes Haus mit prächtiger Aussicht auf See und Gebirge, auch zu dauerndem Aufenthalt geeignet. Zentral-Heizung, K. und W. Wasser in allen Zimmern. Lift. Auto. Pensionspreise Fr. 8-9 je nach Verhältnissen Spezialpreise bei längerem Aufenthalt. Prospekte. REST HOME for recreation and study. Beautiful situation above the lake. Moderate terms. Modern comfort. Experienced care.

MANICURING

PARIS—Experienced manicure speaks English; visits clients afternoons; moderate terms. MADAME MILON, 1 rue Pergolèse. 16e.

POST VACANT

LADY—Capable cook and baker wanted to assist another in small tearoom, with a view to partnership; Scottish East Coast resort. Box M-8943, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

PARIS—To let, unfurnished four-room apartment of unusual charm, very quiet; view on Luxembourg gardens; exceptionally large salon with two fireplaces; central heating; modern conveniences. Apply Box W-73, The Christian Science Monitor, 56 Faubourg, St. Honoré, Paris, or telephone Littré 94-53.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water
Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 181 Tel Hell 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

"ACACIA" FLOWERS
Falkonevalle 1 Tel. Central 4338
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
SREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1999

FRANCE

PARIS

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

PARIS VICINITY

LAUNDRY des DEUX CYGNES

60% Economy
Laundry by weight
Ask for Prospectus
33 Rue Voltaire
Puteaux (Seine)
Tel.: Longchamp 08-20, 00-89

GERMANY

BERLIN

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH. Fleischmermeister
Bln N. Müllerstr. 63 Tel. D 6 Wedding 0785
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. VAN EERTEN
FURRIER—BONTWERKER
Jac. Gillisstr: 30. Tel: 550934. Trams 1-21
Atelier voor Modernseeren en Repareeren Bontmanteis. Sjawls - Vossen.

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-smids-Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken. Kantoor. Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 73, 75a
Tel 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Perfumery-Orchidee
Bygdö Alle 66
(Dagmar Olsen)
Telephone 47421
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

W. B. SAMSON'S
Pastry reduced to 15 öre.
Telephone 41830 *Deliveries*

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm

Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.

PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

BOOKS—MAGAZINES STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSING
SCHEELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

GANTS
pour Dames et Messieurs
CRAVATES
B. RUEFLI
FREIESTRASSE 72 (GLOVES)

Speciality House
Konditorei - Tea-room
WEBER-URECH
GERBERGASSE 78 Tel. 41.202

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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BOLLWERK 15. 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

COSY, YALA, MOLLI, HISCO
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
A LARGE SELECTION
AU BON MARCHE
SPITALGASSE 3-7, BERNE

Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 30 Tel. 22.417

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

E. Mischler
COUTURE — DRESSMAKING
Gurtengasse 3 Tel. 35.866

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel 27 181

Ed. Meyer- v. Bergen
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
THUNSTRASSE 13 TEL. 23.331

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

COOKING and HEATING BY GAS
Bathrooms Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

Specialite de Fromage et Charcuterie
FROMAGES GERBER
(Cheese)
R. PASSY
Tel. 43.094 13 Rue de Rive

SALON DE COIFFURE pour DAMES
Shampooing—Coupe—Ondulation
MME. EMMY VILLA
15 Route de Chêne Tel. 46.830
(LADIES' HAIRDRESSER)

LINGERIE FINE, BRODERIE
Neuf; Réparations
Mme. ECUVILLION
Peney-Satigny. Tel. 89.051
Prix modérés, se rend à domicile

LAUSANNE

FINEST GROCERY STORE
A. Gantin-Crausaz
Rue Enning 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

NEUCHATEL

MLLE. L. PERRUDET
10, Chemin des Grands Pins, 10
(Home for Young Girls)
Reçoit chez elle quelques jeunes filles désirant suivre des cours en ville. Ecole de Commerce, classes d'etrangères. Université. Prix modérés, prospectus.

OLTEN

W. LEIBUNDGUT
Herren- Damen- und Uniformenschneiderei
Ziegelfeldstr. 1 Tel. 36.53
(TAILOR)

ST. GALLEN

Dornbirer & Keller
St. Jakobstr. 11 Tel. 2031

Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
SPENGLEREI

BETTWAREN
WEISSWAREN, WÄSCHE
LUMPERT & CO
SPEISERGASSE - ST. GALLEN
(Underwear)

ZURICH

Tel. 22.511
GLOVES
STOCKINGS
GESCHWISTER RADON
FORCH 1 - LIMMATQUAI 128

Albrecht-Schlapter & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkma
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Are you going to build?
STONEITE
PATENT WALLING
will give you a good sound building and effect a big saving. Manufactured and erected by
The Linotel Manufacturing Co.
(Pty.) Ltd.
C/o PALMYRA and DRAPER ROADS
Tel. 6-1014 NEWLANDS

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
(Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 Plein Street Phone 2-3341
Daily Deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
Crosse & Blackwell's Products

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen
LENNON'S BUILDINGS
30 ADDERLEY STREET

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS WATCHMAKERS GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P O Box 901 Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

DIAMONDS
We are specialists in
DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 981

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236 Tel.: Add. Smithbat.

HOME MADE
CAKES, PASTRY and SWEETS
ARLINES
Sandwiches, All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered.
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 Mercury Lane Phone "One Ate" 18.

PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN
The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
Durban & District
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE STREET Phone Cen. 3055

Helen Gardner Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Specialists
Eugene Permanent Waving
57 Field St. (Next Stuttafords) Phone 4404

"TALANA" *Florist*
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
Bouquets, etc., a Speciality.
Kirchhoff's Seeds for Sale.
Yorkshire House, 362 Smith St. Phone 4683

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street Phone 1121

FOR HENWOODS ALL
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

MILLAR BROS.
(Masons & Cartwright)
FLORISTS
Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Bouquet and Floral Decorations
349 West Street Phone 3103
Manageress Res. Phone 8155

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

"Fanny"
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, 10-11 Commercial Exchange Buildings Main Street, Johannesburg.
Bloemfontein 583.
Port Elizabeth Box 2.
East London, Box 62.
The Northern Assurance Company Limited.

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade
Pritchard and Kerk Sts. Phone 7452/4

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggle and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings 70 Pritchard Street

ADIE AND CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

A HOME
for friends who are needing one
at Mrs. C. M. Theron's "WOODLANDS"
24 Junction Ave., Parktown
Terms moderate. PHONE 44-3614

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG
Co-Operative Society Ltd.
133 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction
Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning our SOCIETY.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

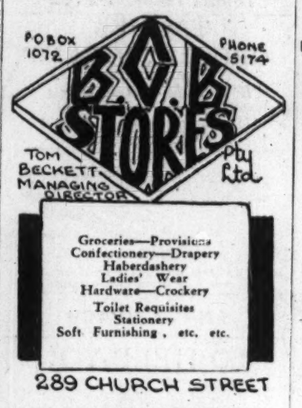
MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 CHURCH STREET Phone 2918

MACKAY BROTHERS & McMAHON Ltd.
Music, Pianos, Refrigerators
ATWATER KENT RADIO
180 Church Street Phone 2870

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
18 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA



Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the Right Spot for Good Values in Boots, Shoes and Men's Outfitting

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St
Central
Phone 2395

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS

EDWARD ST. BRISBANE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.

D. & M. Crowe
362 and 379 George Street, Brisbane

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus. Clayfield—Sandgate Rd. Nundah—Five Ways Grange—Cr Chalk St. and Lutwyche Rd. Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

GEELONG

117 Ryrie St. W. H Rooke Phone 2317
Hardware and Crockery Store
Paints Stains Lacquers

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

Visit MANTON'S
FOR FROCKS COATS SPORTSWEAR MILLINERY SILKS and WOOLLENS UNDERWEAR MANCHESTER HOSIERY GLOVES

MANTON'S
BOURKE ST. MELBOURNE

GOOD TAILORING
From GOTAL MOVITZ Capitol House
COSTUMES SUITS from £6.6.0.
Swanston Street F. 2211

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S.E.2

DRESSMAKING
Exclusive Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares Tel. L. 2976

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Centenary Visitors to
MELBOURNE
—Make Yourselves at Home at
Melbourne's Most Popular and Most Accessible DEPARTMENT STORE
Situated "just across the way" from Princes Bridge and Flinders Street Stations—convenient two-way access between Flinders Street and Flinders Lane. Use this short way route right through our store as often as you please. No need to buy anything unless you desire to do so.
BALL & WELCH LTD
Flinders Street to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE

georgette
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
MODES *and* ROBES
Special Cash Department

HAUTE COUTURE
HATS FROCKS
LOUIS PELTIER
The Only Exclusively French Salon
Nicholas Bldg.: 37 Swanston Street

"WILMAR" SALON
CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure.
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
294 Little Collins St. Cent. 5218

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
Pty. Ltd.
159 Chapel Street, Windsor, and 248 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
WIN. 1557
Our Speciality:
"Valencia" and "Bedggood's"
Matron's Comfort Shoes, size 2 to 8½

Expert Hair & Beauty Attention Is Assured Monitor Readers at
Nicholas Bldgs. 37 Swanston Street F. 2794
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT-NOVELTIES, LAMPS AND SHADES, TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
"Over the Wattle" 374 Little Collins St.

YOUR WATCH →J. LOWY
Why not take it to the man who does the job?
McEwan House 343 LITTLE COLLINS PHONE F 6881
WATCH REPAIR ST. SPECIALIST

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"
RONALDS CENTRAL
PTY. LTD.
Tel. Central 3356, 3357
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

YOUR HAIR
IS SO IMPORTANT!
Let Me Help You!
Miss Fegent
The Waldorf
CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON STREET TEL. C. 3061

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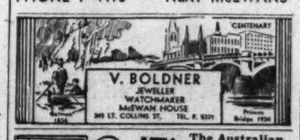

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Monitor Movie Guide

Edna May Oliver Comes Into Her Own As Betsy Trotwood in 'David Copperfield'

By E. C. S.

After Office Hours (Metro)—Clark Gable as a demon city editor utilizes Sharon Norwood's social connections to capture the details of a divorce scandal. A murder mystery is added to that for brimming measure of film excitements. Constance Bennett, Stuart Erwin, Billie Burke.

Baboona (Fox)—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson bring back a novel picture made via airplane over African jungles. One scene shows a flock of flamingoes so dense and far spreading that the birds can take wing only as those at the edges rise into the air.

By a Staff Artist

Edna May Oliver
In "David Copperfield"

Calling All Cars (Syndicate)—Girl automobile speeder obtains release from jail by marrying the reporter. She hurries to a gangster with whom she is entangled because of a misunderstanding. Reporter rescues her and captures the gangster with the aid of the police and without the help of a trace of plausibility. Jack LaRue, Lillian Miles.

Carnival (Columbia)—Two attitudes toward the public are evident among the film makers. Some assume that spectators have enough intelligence to deserve consideration. The party opposed says playgoers must be given opportunity to laugh at oversimple characters. A widower searches for a mother for his child. There she is, underfoot, for weeks, and he can't see her until she rescues the child from a fire. Lee Tracy, Sally Eilers, Jimmy Durante.

Chapayev (Amkino)—A minimum of propaganda in this film will make it more widely popular than most Soviet pictures. The story is told largely in action with a minimum of dialogue in its tale of the adventures of a leader of guerrilla warfare against the White Russians at the time of the Revolution. Chapayev perishes during a surprise attack, but the day is saved by reinforcements summoned by a girl gunner.

Cowboy Holiday (Syndicate)—Quickie western with the hero falsely accused of shooting the heroine's father. Big Boy Williams.

David Copperfield (Metro)—A prestige picture that has controverted all producing misgivings. Edna May Oliver as Betsy Trotwood, W. C. Fields as Micawber, Roland Young as Heep and Freddie Bartholomew provide memorable characterizations out of Dickens.

The Ghost Walks (Invincible)—Mystery drama built on the rehearsed-play-becoming-the-real-thing formula. So overdone that it becomes silly for some adults. Children may be frightened. John Miljan, Richard Carle, Henry Kolker, Eve Sothern.

Great Expectations (Universal)—Misses some of the humor of Dickens's story of the poor boy, Pip, who was raised to a gentleman's estate by a grateful convict and marries Estella at last, though she has been taught to despise all men by the mourning bride who was forsaken at the altar, Miss Haversham. The picture is strong on its serious side with Henry Hull giving a complete study of the convict and Florence Reed as Miss Haversham compelling the spectators to keep their faces straight. A good deal of the flavor of Dickens and old London gets onto the screen. Phillips Holmes, Jane Wyatt, George Breakston, Frank L. Sullivan, Alan Hale.

The Little Colonel (Fox)—Shirley Temple reconciles her grandfather to her mother back in Civil War times, after one of those Northern-Southern marriages. Shirley accompanies Bill Robinson in his astonishing tap dancing on a flight of stairs. She sings also. Lionel Barrymore, Evelyn Venable, John Lodge.

Little Men (Mascot)—A first-rate though unpretentious screen translation of Louisa M. Alcott's story of Jo's school for boys. All the best juveniles in Hollywood, it would seem, are in this picture of gentle home life in New England 70 years ago. Erin O'Brien-Moore, Ralph Morgan, Junior Durkin, Frankie Darro, David Durand, Dickie Moore and others, all good.

The Lives of a Bengal Lancer (Paramount)—Perhaps the funniest scene of the season depicts Franchot Tone, as a means of ribbing Gary Cooper, playing "Mother Machree" on an ocarina. Finally a snake drops from the rafters and begins to sway in front of the joker, with Cooper finally coming to the relief. A tale of British soldiers in India.

McFadden's Flats (Paramount)—Broad humors centering about the building of model tenements by an Irishman grown wealthy who remembers his hod-carrying days. The scheme runs into money troubles, with a Scottish friend coming to the rescue. Walter C. Kelley, Andy Clyde.

Night Life of the Gods (Universal)—For those who like goofy yarns. A youth has the secret for turning stone images into living people, and back again. George Hassell, Alan Mowbray, Peggy Shannon, Gilbert Emery, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Florine McKinney. Laughs at any price.

No Ransom (Liberty)—Achieves the complete detachment from life that appears to constitute the ideal fillum. A millionaire hires a gangster to bump him off, but the gangster goes sissy on the job and undertakes to reform the millionaire's selfish family. Robert McWade, Hedda Hopper, Phillips Holmes, Leila Hyams, Jack LaRue.

A Notorious Gentleman (Universal)—Having killed one of his rivals for the hand of the girl, the villain arranges an alibi that makes it look as if he were shielding her. But the district attorney frames the villain gruesomely and marries the girl. Were the dialogue less preposterous the story might not seem such a collection of obtrusive tricks. There are no characters, only puppets yanked about by the plot, and speaking a preposterous hifalutin. Charles Bickford, Sidney Blackmer, Helen Vinson, Dudley Digges.

The Perfect Clue (Majestic)—Girl falls in love with a gangster, who robs her but later reforms. When he is accused of murder she finds the evidence that clears him. Hooey. David Manners, Dorothy Libaire.

Princess O'Hara (Universal)—A cab man's daughter is accused of being a horse thief. Race track scenes and a fairy godmother to bring about the happy ending. Jean Parker, Chester Morris, Leon Errol.

The Right to Live (Warner)—A bowdlerized version of Somerset Maugham's "The Sacred Flame," interesting in the scenes that include Colin Clive as a superfluous husband. Josephine Hutchinson and George Brent can do nothing with their wooden parts as the rest of the triangle. C. Aubrey Smith, in a part that means nothing to the story, was apparently put in to strengthen the "names." Peggy Wood, Henrietta Crosman.

Shadow of Doubt (Metro)—Constance Collier steals the picture as the eccentric recluse who solves the romantic murder mystery. Ricardo Cortez, Virginia Bruce, Arthur Byron, Isabel Jewell.

Sweepstake Annie (Liberty)—Bogus count tries to fleece the heroine out of that part of her fortune that her selfish family has not taken. The hero, as the rascal's chauffeur, rounds up the gang with the aid of police. Tom Brown, Marion Nixon.

(This guide is published every Saturday.)

Hoof Print of 50,000,000 Years Baffles Expert Identification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Deer-like hoof prints preserved in solid rock and thought to have been left by an unknown prehistoric animal were unearthed recently by tunnel miners working 250 feet underground on a section of the Colorado River aqueduct.

Research men are baffled thus far regarding the track-maker's identity. Three inches long and sharply cleft, the prints closely resemble hoof marks made by a modern deer. But geologists feel that no comparable animal was roaming over what is now the Pacific Southwest during the time that such rock must have been formed.

Those who have studied the rock fragments upon which the record is impressed state that they are at least 50,000,000 years old. Therefore, they conclude, the animal that walked across what was then a bed of red clay—perhaps to drink from some cool spring—can be indentified with a similar period in geological time.

The rock is a type of extremely hard, red sandstone and is covered with a glaze similar to that upon pottery. It was discovered one half mile west of the Colorado River, upstream from Whipple, Calif., in what is known as the "Copper Basin," because of the metallic tint in its rugged cliffs.

The miners were engaged in moving broken rock that had just been shattered in a tunnel-blasting operation when one large piece toppled over and slid to the feet of a workman. He chanced to notice strange features on its smooth surface, and brought it to the attention of his superiors. The section was then brought to Los Angeles for study.

One of the possibilities regarding the prints is that they were made by some reptilian animal with a cleft hoof.

On other sections of the aqueduct a planned and definite program of investigation is under way to determine the character of deep-seated rock forms. The East Coachella tunnel—18.5 miles in length—is one of these, and it is being subjected to a complete geological investigation by the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

Valuable information regarding the processes by which the earth was formed are expected to result from these studies.

With the Inventors

Plant Sprayer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a newly-designed plant sprayer for which Rudolf Gretschel, of Fellowship, N. J., has been given U. S. Patent No. 1976340. Instead of having only one spray nozzle at the end of a hose, there are three of them, so placed that the under leaves on each side of the plant receive just as much spray as the top ones. One can readily see how this arrangement would speed up the process of safeguarding young plants from insects, since the sprayer may be moved rapidly over a whole row at a time.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Christ Jesus—The important first term should not be dismissed without the full *t* sound. A public speaker should never be in such callous haste as to say *Krise Jesus*.

Colossians—According to the new Webster's, the first *o* (formerly quick-long) is clipped-short as in connect, *Ko-losh'-anz* (second *o* and *a* short).

David, Galilee—Don't allow the short *i* to lapse into obscured *u*.

Genera—The plural of "genus"; sound it *jen'-er-a* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *a* as in sofa).

Illustrate—The accent is now preferably on the first syllable.

Lineage—The new Webster's records *lin'-e-ij* (each *i* short, *e* as in create) as the prevailing pronunciation. The publishers have written us, however, that the relatively slow tempo of platform practice makes it possible and proper to restore the quick-long *a* sound in the last syllable.

Mary—The new Webster's has switched from *May'-ry* (long *a*) to *Mar'-y* (*a* circumflex as in *care*). This conforms to prevailing pronunciation in Britain. A number of readers, however, have written to ask that they be allowed to vote; so send in your preference on a postal card.

Magdalene—Preferably *Mag'-da-leen* (first *a* short, second as in sofa).

Matthew—*Math'-u*, not *Ma'-thoo*.

Messiah—*Meh-si'-a* (*e* clipped-short as in silent, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

Primarily—Preferably *pri'-mer-th-ly* (first *i* long, *e* short, second *i* short).

Renowned—*Re-nound'* (*e* as in create, *ou* as in noun).

Salome—Three syllables, *Sa-lo'-me* (*a* as in sofa, *o* long, *e* as in create).

Seer—When the word designates a prophet, according to the new Webster's, it is sounded as one syllable, rhyming with *here*.

Species—Singular, *spe'-shiz*; plural, *spe'-sheez*.

"To watch, and pray for . . ."—The comma suggests a brief pause.

Final vote on "Pontius" and "impious"—Although ballots are still coming in, there seems to be no need of postponing the final tabulation, as the trend is unmistakable:

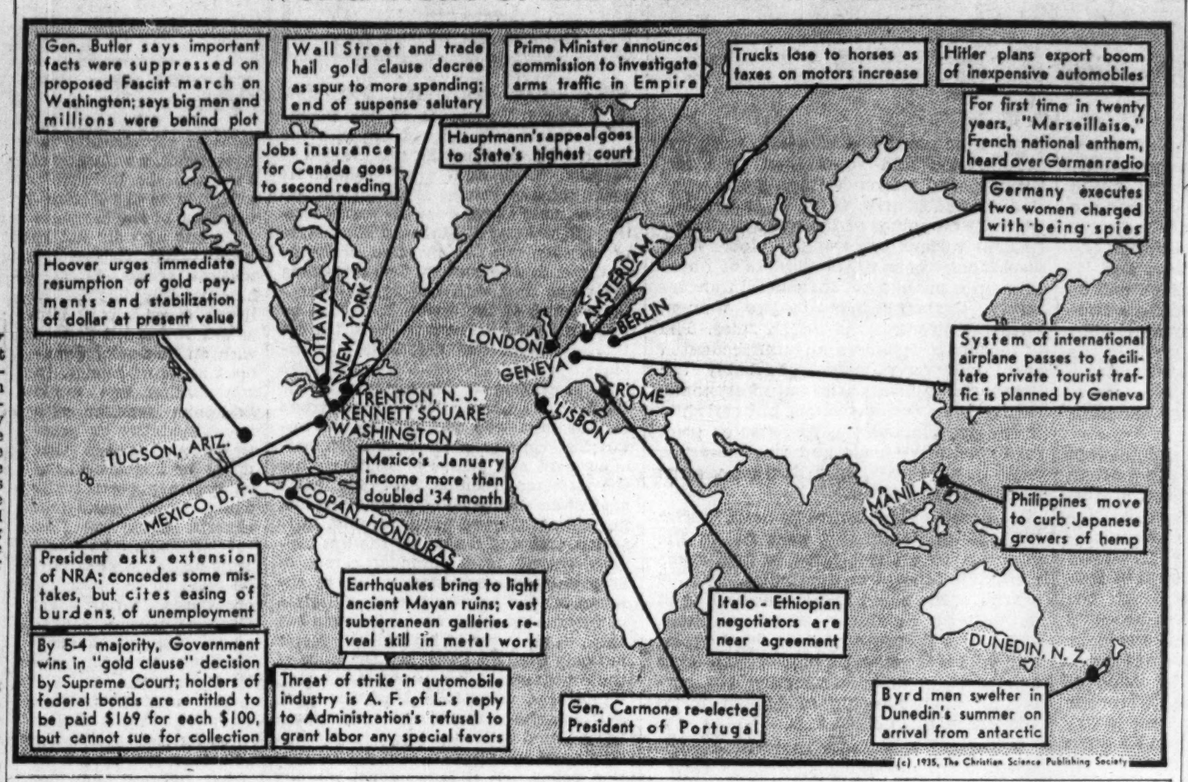
"Pontius" sounded as three syllables (conforming to the Latin) is preferred by 720 readers; 120 are satisfied with *Pon'-shus*.

"Impious" with second *i* long (thus relating the word clearly to "pious," not "imp") is urged by 744 readers; 67 would abide by short *i*.

Vote on "irrefutable"—So far, 103 readers favor accent on the third syllable; 11 would accept the accent on the second. Record your preference on the "Mary" card, referred to above.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Gen. Butler says important facts were suppressed on proposed Fascist march on Washington; says big men and millions were behind plot
Wall Street and trade hail gold clause decree as spur to more spending; end of suspense salutary
Prime Minister announces commission to investigate arms traffic in Empire
Trucks lose to horses as taxes on motors increase
Hitler plans export boom of inexpensive automobiles
For first time in twenty years, "Marseillaise," French national anthem, heard over German radio
Jobs insurance for Canada goes to second reading
Hauptmann's appeal goes to State's highest court
Germany executes two women charged with being spies
Hoover urges immediate resumption of gold payments and stabilization of dollar at present value
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
TRENTON, N. J.
KENNETT SQUARE
WASHINGTON
LONDON
AMSTERDAM
BERLIN
GENEVA
ROME
LISBON
System of international airplane passes to facilitate private tourist traffic is planned by Geneva
TUCSON, ARIZ.
MEXICO, D. F.
COPAN, HONDURAS
Mexico's January income more than doubled '34 month
MANILA
Philippines move to curb Japanese growers of hemp
President asks extension of NRA; concedes some mistakes, but cites easing of burdens of unemployment
Earthquakes bring to light ancient Mayan ruins; vast subterranean galleries reveal skill in metal work
Italo-Ethiopian negotiators are near agreement
DUNEDIN, N. Z.
By 5-4 majority, Government wins in "gold clause" decision by Supreme Court; holders of federal bonds are entitled to be paid $169 for each $100, but cannot sue for collection
Threat of strike in automobile industry is A. F. of L.'s reply to Administration's refusal to grant labor any special favors
Gen. Carmona re-elected President of Portugal
Byrd men swelter in Dunedin's summer on arrival from antarctic

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FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Elath

ELATH or, as it is sometimes spelled, Eloth, was a seaport which lay at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, the eastern arm of the Red Sea; and it is first referred to in Deuteronomy 2:8 as being upon the route of the wanderings of the children of Israel in Moses' day.

Elath apparently fell into the hands of David when he subdued the land of Edom in which it lay (II Sam. 8:14); while in the days of Solomon it was used as a naval base for the fleet supported by that ruler (I Kings 9:26), but was lost to his descendants when the Edomites regained their independence during the reign of Jehoram, son of Jehoshaphat—king of Judah (II Kings 8:20).

As the years go by we read of another change in the fortunes of this port, for Azariah "built Elath, and restored it to Judah" (II Kings 14:22), though before long, apparently about 734 B. C., "Rezin, king of Syria, recovered Elath to Syria . . . and dwelt there unto this day" (II Kings 16:6).

Daily Anecdote

Shelley's Library

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SHELLEY insisted that it was not the number of books in a library, but the quality of the books, that counted. His own library was not a large one. When asked what books he most prized he said: "I'll give you my list: the Greek Plays, Plato, Lord Bacon's Works, Shakespeare, the Old Dramatists, Milton, Goethe, Schiller, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, and Guicciardini, not forgetting Calderon; and last, yet first, the Bible."

Shelley read few English books of his day, and possibly no novel except Walter Scott's, an author for whom he had high regard.

Quotation for Today

NEVER esteem anything as of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect.

—MARCUS AURELIUS

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

The Late Arrival

THERE liveth in a certain city a man whose name is John Smith, and he hath been for many years an Honest and Inconspicuous Citizen. And it came to pass after many years that his name began to appear Among Those Present; and it seemed unto him Mighty Good to get into the outer edges of the Limelight, and he began to yearn for a place a little nearer unto the Center of the Stage.

Now there was a great Public Banquet at the leading Hotel, and all the Prominent Citizens shook their Dress Suits out from the Moth Balls and were present. And John Smith had a place at the Further End of the Speakers' Table.

And after the Hoi Polloi were seated, then did the Occupants of the Speakers' Table file in and take their seats, while the Band played, It Looketh unto me like a Big Night Tonight. And John Smith felt good clean down into his Boots to think that a Part of that Chautauqua Salute was for him.

Now there was one Vacant Seat at the Speakers' Table, and they all knew whose it was. For G. Fred Jones did habitually arrive late. And when he came in about twelve minutes after all the others were seated, then did the Band play, Hail to the Chief. And the Presiding Officer walked over and said, So good of thee to come; we feared that thou hadst been detained.

Now John Smith believed all this, and he said: I am wise to this little Game. It is he who cometh late that getteth the Glad Hand, whereas he who cometh in with the Bunch is unnoticed.

Now there came another Banquet and John Smith had a seat a little further from the end and a little nearer to the center of the Speakers' Table, and he arrived fifteen minutes late. And he said: Now for the Big Noise when I enter.

And Behold, as he drew nigh, he heard the sound of Music, for the Band was playing, Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here, and he slipped in wholly unobserved.

When he sought for his seat, behold, it had been given unto another, for the Presiding Officer said: We thought thou wert out of Town. Now behold, there are some good seats yonder by the Door. Go thou away back and be thou seated.

And he went away back and sat down. And he did not enjoy the Banquet a little bit, neither did his food that he ate that night agree with him and his applause of the Speeches lacked something of Heartiness.

And he said within himself: Behold, I have several times made of myself a Fool, but this is the worst in all my sweet young life. For I perceive that he who setteth his foot upon the First Round of the Ladder of Publick Recognition, is a Fool if he thinketh that he hath already attained. For he who hath arrived can work those little stunts that increase his Popularity, whereas if a man more obscure doth attempt one of them, he only increaseth his obscurity.

And I considered this Truthful Tale, and I said: Little Fishes Should Keep nigh unto the Shore. Nevertheless there is yet hope for John Smith, for he is capable of learning Wisdom from his own Folly, and that is the only real way in Which Wise Men such as I have attained Wisdom. For we all started with a Large Endowment of Folly, and it departeth very slowly from even the Wisest of Men.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Good-Will Letters

A YOUNG man who was out of work was struck by the cold formality of most printed business announcements, sales announcements, and advertising letters. He noted that most of them were not seriously read.

Having had some business training, he suggested to a department store that he be permitted to write a personally typed and signed letter to each name on its mailing list. These he would make friendly and would inclose them in an informal white envelope.

He offered to try out his idea on a commission basis, with the request that the store have its clerks try to determine how much business was brought into their departments.

He was so successful that he is considering means of performing similar service for other stores in adjacent towns. It seems that people appreciate personal letters and though they require more time, as the manager of the store said, "The good will alone is worth more than we are paying the boy for his fine services."

R. P. S.

For the Scrapbook

The greatest understandings doubt most, are readiest to learn, and least pleased with themselves. For though they stand on higher ground, and so see farther than their neighbours, they are yet humbled by their prospect, since it shews them something much higher and above their reach. —*William Penn.*

Temptations, when we meet them at first, are as the lion that roared upon Samson; but if we overcome them, the next time we see them, we shall find a nest of honey within them.—*Bunyan.*

He that seeks popularity in art closes the door of his own genius: as he must needs paint for other minds, and not for his own.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE boy from a free kindergarten in the slum areas here was invited by one of his teachers to spend two weeks at her home during the Christmas holidays. His parents readily gave their consent, and the small grubby child went away to new scenes and friends.

One day he was taken by car to see the numerous Christmas displays in the city emporiums and was delighted at the displays of remarkable toys. Returning in the car later, he espied his brother and mother trudging along the road. Almost before the car was stopped he was out and dashing after them; and to the teacher's joy he bestowed all his pennies and newly acquired treasures on his brother. Then he rushed back to the car.

Asked why he had given everything he had, he said, "Poor Alfie has nothing, and I am having a lovely holiday!"

Before returning to his squalid home conditions he was taken to the beach for the day, where he reveled in splashing in the water and playing on the warm sands. As the little boy and his teacher were about to leave the beach he was asked if he had enjoyed himself. With a big smile on his chubby face he turned and looking out over the sea said, "Thank you, God, for such a lovely holiday"; then turning to his teacher said, "Now I want to go to my own home, to my father and mother."

In Lighter Vein

The Long Face

When Lloyd was a very little chap, one of his sisters was given a new wrist watch—one with a very narrow, oblong face. After it had been duly admired by various members of the family, someone asked Lloyd for his opinion.

He caused much merriment by replying: "I don't like it. It's too long between lunch and dinner time!"

Partly

Billy, aged six, came hurrying into his classroom a few minutes after school had been called. The teacher said, "What is the matter? Why all this hurry?"

Billy replied: "I don't know. I guess I am a little bit absent."

Ahem!

Teacher was giving a lesson on the weather idiosyncrasies of March. "What is it," she asked, "that comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb?"

And little Julia, in the back row, replied: "Father."—*Humorist.*

Spelling Lesson

"Now, if I write 'n-e-w' on the blackboard, what does that spell?"

"New."

"Now I'll put a 'k' in front of it and what have we?"

"Canoe."—*Boston Transcript.*

Christian Act

A maid who recently joined the church was asked how she knew she was converted. She replied, "Because I clean under the rugs."

Horse Sense

"Dad, when has a fellow horse sense?"

"When he can say 'nay,' son."—*College Humor.*

In a Hurry

Husband: "Who was that you were talking to a whole hour at the gate?"

Wife: "That was Mrs. Smith—she hadn't time to come in."—*Berliner Illustrierte.*

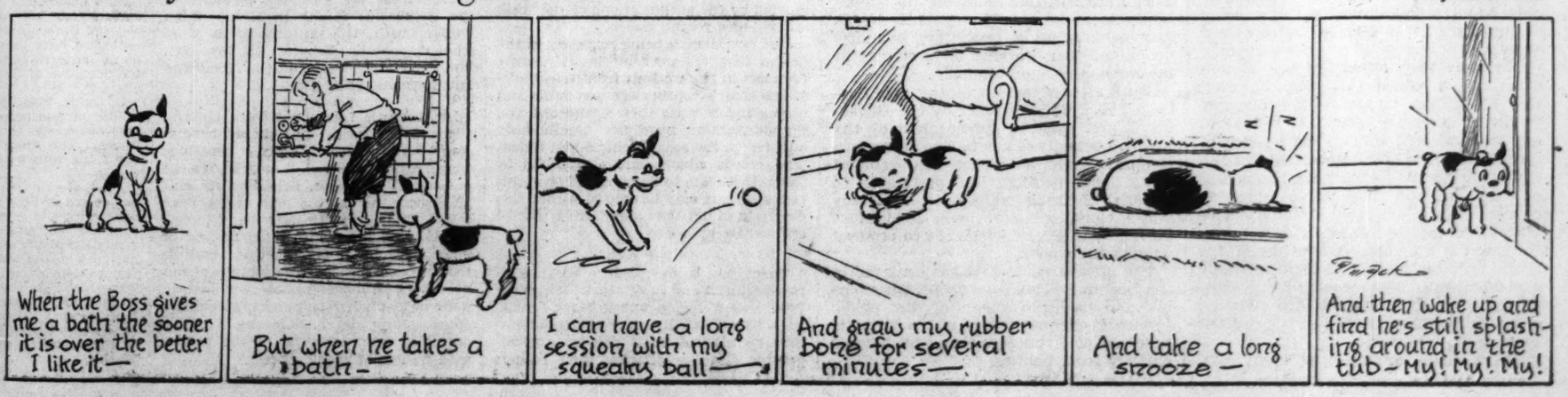
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Want in the Midst of Plenty*

By LE PELLEY

I GUESS YOU HAVE EVERYTHING YOU WANT, MARMADUKE.
No, I DO NOT
YOU HAVE A BIKE AND A WAGON AND A BOBSLED
AND A BAT — AND A BASE-BALL SUIT
BUT MY MOTHER WON'T LET ME HAVE WHAT I REALLY WANT
GOOD NIGHT - MARMADUKE — WHAT - DO YOU WANT ??
WHITE MICE
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Slow Motion*

By CARMACK


When the Boss gives me a bath the sooner it is over the better I like it—
But when he takes a bath—
I can have a long session with my squeaky ball—
And gnaw my rubber bone for several minutes—
And take a long snooze—
And then wake up and find he's still splashing around in the tub—My! My! My!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No "Gods of Gold"

The World's Week

THE gold case opinions by the United States Supreme Court this week constituted a sort of "decision heard round the world." The ruling affirmed the Government's power to regulate the value of its money even to the breaking of the gold clause in private contracts and its own bonds. In nations abroad as well as at home it was received as having a two-fold significance—first, confirming some of the powers sought to be used by the New Deal Administration, and second, recognizing the economic justice of sometimes measuring value by other standards than gold.

The obvious sense of relief which swept over the American public, to say nothing of financial markets everywhere, at this ruling is testimony that it is good common sense, whatever the dissenting minority may think of it as law. The court held that though the repudiation of federal bonds was unconstitutional the suitor could not recover unless he could show actual damage; and this would be impossible since even the devalued paper dollars of today are worth 1.7 times as much in buying power as the dollars the liberty bond holder invested, and to pay him in gold would be to give him 2.8 times the original buying power.

This illustrates the impetus in mankind's long quest for an ever more accurate measure for that intangible thing we call value. Shells, stone disks, salt bars, knives, tobacco, beaver skins and a score of other articles have been used as media of exchange at various stages of advancement until gold seemed the most universally acceptable. From this there has come in the minds of some a sort of exaltation—almost an economic deification—of gold. Useful as a resumption of the gold standard would be to international commerce, it should be recognized that even gold leaves something to be desired as a long-term standard of value.

"Ye shall not make with me gods of silver, neither shall ye make unto you gods of gold," was the divine command transmitted by Moses in the book of Exodus, and a great deal of the difficulty in the world today can be traced to violations of that injunction. For example, another current incident has been President Roosevelt's message urging revision and extension of the NRA. Most of the difficulties and abuses of the NRA, as well as the business collapse which initially called it into existence, have sprung from greed and worship of wealth.

In Geneva the week has seen diplomats at work on continued efforts to work out a limitation and supervision of arms, with especial reference this time to aviation. Obstacles arise as usual, and meanwhile outcroppings of the war system appear in various parts of the globe. Italy dispatches troops to the borders of Abyssinia on a mission yet shrouded in uncertainty. Germany beheads two women, former aristocrats, as Polish spies. The United States ponders an unprecedented army and navy budget. Probably the theory that all wars arise out of economic rivalry is an overstatement, but certainly if the grasping of the nations for gold, for exploitative trade and raw materials could be alleviated, the reduction of arms would be much easier.

The roots of this desire lie deep. Stories from Mesopotamia this week tell of the discovery by archaeologists of gold ornaments at Tepegawra approximately 5700 years old, the oldest known on earth. And in western Honduras other searchers, aided by a fissure-producing earthquake, find gold statues and a pair of gold boots among other articles attesting the surprising craftsmanship of Mayan metal workers of around 200 A. D.

A far cry it is from these prehistoric relics to the ultramodernity of an elevator strike tying up for a day the vertical transportation system of New York City's skyscrapers. Yet there are some connecting links in the news. The tax suit against Andrew W. Mellon brings out that the former Secretary of the Treasury has collected six of the finest paintings by old masters in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for inclusion in a national art gallery he intends to establish. And the people of the United States pause for a day to pay honor to George Washington, who a century and a half ago led the 13 American colonies into nationhood.

Possibly the greatest lesson to be drawn from Washington's career is the way he kept in balance the many elements of a strong and well-rounded character. He was a man of wealth but did not hesitate to risk this by his patriotism. Though a successful general he was known to quote that verse which looks to the time when nations shall learn war no more. One cannot assume to say what his opinions would be regarding affairs today, but his oft-expressed respect for the hand of Providence in the affairs of men was not unlike that of the Psalmist who wrote "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than gold."

An International Army

NOT even the French—for all their avowed interest in the constitution of an international police force—appear to have grasped the full significance of the experiment which in a few days will come to a close with the departure of the British, Italian, Swedish and Dutch troops from the Saar.

That the force formed to police the Saar was a marked success is recognized. But what does not appear to have been realized is that this precedent of an "international army" contains an idea which might well be utilized to produce a permanent international police force.

Few people today deny the desirability of such a police power; it is the practicability which is almost universally questioned. Where could such a force be quartered, where could its armaments be kept, and how could the soldiers of a certain nationality be expected to oppose their own countrymen?

The answers to these and other complications which would arise from any attempt to organize an international army are not easy. But does not the Saar solution, combined with the proposed air convention now being studied in Europe, suggest a possible way out?

Instead of attempting to recruit, organize, arm and billet an international army, why should not the League of Nations draw up, on paper, in collaboration with the governments of all the European powers, plans providing for the immediate dispatch to a given objective or country of an international air force? This force would, as in the case of the Saar contingents, consist of a certain proportion of planes and other military effectives of various kinds from each of the neutral countries called upon. Complete plans could be worked out in advance, to correspond to the various localities where trouble might arise. Thanks to the telephone and airplane, such a force could be mobilized from Geneva and centered anywhere in Europe within a few hours.

Obviously the consent of the various governments concerned (not, however, that of the two parties to the dispute) would be necessary. But this is true of any international action. The consent of the British, Italian, Dutch and Swedish Governments was forthcoming in the case of the Saar, and there is no reason to conclude beforehand that it would not be obtainable in the future. The point of the present proposal is that by it the entire procedure would be facilitated and expedited, since plans would already exist on paper, ready to be put into effect by a few words wired to each of the capitals concerned.

There would, of course, be many difficulties. The intention here, however, is not to present a complete proposal, but only to submit the idea and point out the fact that the possibility of developing and utilizing what has already proved a distinct success in the case of the Saar appears to have been ignored even by those allegedly most interested in the constitution of an international police force.

Politics vs. the Police

WITH the appointment of Eugene M. McSweeney to the police commissionership of Boston, a disquieting and demoralizing political conflict affecting the whole police department is ended. Its continuance was dangerous, resulting in unrest and uncertainty all through the force, from the superintendent to the man on the beat.

Now that the Governor has made good his threat to remove Joseph J. Leonard from the commissionership to which he was appointed by Governor Ely, Mr. Curley is under special obligation to repair the damage done to the police force by political wrangling for which he is more than a little to blame.

Though Commissioner McSweeney has come in on a high tide of political maneuvering, it is his opportunity to conduct his department above politics and in the public interest. His is a chance to so manage his job that rumors of political influence, intrigue with the underworld and petty graft that have attached to the department will be proved manifestly untrue.

The Governor, in filling the post of police commissioner, has in no way indicated any recollection of his avowed intention of turning the appointment over to the Mayor of Boston. It would have been an effective token of the Governor's sincerity had he taken this opportunity to make good his promise by at least appointing a temporary commissioner and then working for a change in the method of appointment.

As a matter of fact appointment of Boston's Police Commissioner by the Governor is preferable to appointment by the Mayor. Normally it has tended to remove the post somewhat from the arena of bitter local politics. But preferable to either method is a merit system, whereby police commissioners would hold office during good behavior subject to removal only by the courts.

The present strife that has centered in the Boston Police Department, threatening serious impairment of its public service, is adequate proof of the ultimate necessity of divorcing police departments entirely from politics.

Lee; the Final Scenes

Book News of the Day

DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN closed Volume II of his monumental biography of Lee with the battle of Chancellorsville and the loss of Jackson, "Lee's right arm." Volume III and a third of Volume IV are devoted to his last campaigns, from the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in preparation for the invasion of Pennsylvania, to Appomattox. The remaining 340 pages deal with Lee as the peacetime leader of the South. R. E. LEE, by Douglas Southall Freeman. Vols. III and IV. New York: Scribner. $3.75 per volume).

In proportion as the fortunes of the Confederacy decline, admiration grows for the man who was able, by his unwavering courage, absolute devotion, self-effacement and genius to hold together the tattered remnants of his army against an enemy who outnumbered him never less than two to one, against starvation, thinning ranks and the less tangible though more formidable foes of despair and demoralization. Before the surrender, the Army of Northern Virginia had become "Lee's Army"; afterward Lee came to represent to his stricken people not only the Lost Cause but the Hope of the South; and that hope lay in industry, forgiveness, forgetfulness of the past, and cheerful acceptance of the future. Lee suffered under the bitter and foolish cruelty of an intransigeant reconstruction policy, but it is no doubt literally true that he took no thought whatever for himself; and he certainly never entertained one iota of self-pity. He had never let a day pass during the war without praying for his opponents; and after Appomattox he said: "I have never known one moment of bitterness or resentment."

Most biographies tend, in the nature of things, to end on an anticlimax; this one "holds up" to the last page. Partly because Dr. Freeman's patience and his sense of proportion never flag; more because Lee was greater as a man than as a warrior. The last five years as president of a little college (in which, incidentally, he did some radical pioneering in education) show him even more devoted, meticulous, kindly, courageous, rigidly self-disciplined than he had been while hurling his bayoneted thousands against the northern armies. He was even greater in ruling his own spirit than in taking cities. Dr. Freeman's last chapter, "The Pattern of a Life," is one that no American can afford not to know.

It seems unlikely that there can ever be need for another life of Lee; not only has Dr. Freeman sought out and marshaled the facts as completely as seems humanly possible, but he has, by deliberate restraint, made of his critical and stylistic gifts a transparency through which his hero shines as a harmonious being. For Lee was a man in whom character and intellect were so balanced that he is like a Greek temple; its towering splendor becomes apparent only when we stand beneath it and look up. K. C. K.

Celebrities Off Parade: G. W. Chadwick

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

WHEN Philip Hale, the famous critic, described one of George W. Chadwick's musical compositions as representing "a certain jaunty irreverence, a snapping of the fingers at Fate and the Universe," he also called attention to the leading personal characteristic of the composer himself.

No one who did not know would ever have taken George Chadwick for a musical genius. Meeting him casually one would have looked upon him as a hard-headed Yankee with an unusually developed sense of humor. In conversation one would find him familiar with and disputative on practically any subject that might be introduced, but all arguments eventually ended in a contagious chuckle. Music would be the last subject he would bring up except with those he knew to be musicians or music lovers. Yet George Chadwick ranked as the dean among outstanding American musical composers.

G. W. Chadwick

The important thing about Chadwick's chuckle was the fact that it left one thinking. Whether you agreed with him or not, what he said remained with you. He loathed subterfuge in speech or action. A direct question always brought forth a direct answer—sometimes too direct for the peace of the interrogator. He was essentially modest in remaining silent regarding the quality of his work, but in his own mind he assessed the merit of his various compositions from an entirely impersonal standpoint. He expected others who produced creative work to be equally honest.

* * *

In our personal relations, covering over thirty years, I found him intensely interested in literary technique. To my surprise, he looked upon writing as a form of expression, as something as incomprehensible as musical composition had always seemed to me. "It is uncanny," I told him, "to see you reach up into the vacant air, and draw down a musical idea to be expressed in intangible tones, then join these tones together as flyspecks on a virgin sheet of paper in such a way as to produce a composite whole which gratifies the sense of hearing."

"Intangible?" he corrected me, with genuine surprise in his voice. "Why, there's nothing intangible about a musical tone. It is every bit as definite as a written word, and much more flexible. What *I* don't understand is how you writer people get by without tripping yourselves up on your words."

When he saw how serious I was he continued: "If you think about it at all, you'll recognize that sound is a much more universal medium of expressing emotion than language. A baby gives its mother a pretty definite notion of what it means long before it can talk. Animals can't talk, but they use sound to great effect. Why, music as a form of expression came long before words and sentences, just as the brilliant colors of the flowers came before painting."

This was a language I could understand. Chadwick's statement was revealing—each writer recorded sounds in a different medium. One conveyed the emotional message in words, the other in musical signs.

Chadwick's family were all musical in an avocational way, and his earliest teacher was his elder brother, Fitz Henry. None of them, however, felt the spell of music as did the younger son. "Chad," as his friends affectionately called him, often joked about what a "disappointment" he was to his father. "Just another case of the modern generation," he explained. "The old man never had any idea except that I would join him in the insurance business. He strangled a bit when I accepted a position as teacher of music in Olivet College, in Michigan, but when I announced a year later that I was going abroad to study music in Germany, there was real trouble. Music as a pastime appealed to him, but not music as a profession. But I had saved the money from my own earnings, and I went."

It would have taken more than even "Chad" could do to make a musician out of me, but through my association with him in his library or mine, in Boston, or on the tennis court at West Chop, Martha's Vineyard, my interest in his work, and my respect for him as a friend, inevitably gave me the same interest and respect for the art he so nobly interpreted. I wonder if the fact that, after hearing such compositions as Debussy's "Pelleas and Melisande" or "Clair de Lune," I always feel a definite inspiration to write, means that (without my realization but making use of his own medium which was not "cluttered up with words") "Chad" taught me the interrelation of the two arts?

* * *

He certainly taught me that in music, as in writing, a composer can give out no more than lies within himself. The measure of his artistic mastery is his success in keeping his humanity in touch with reality. Chadwick's music appeals to me not only because of my affection for the composer himself, but because it so clearly conveys the mood under which he wrote it, and suggests happy reminiscences. Beyond all, there is always to be found in his compositions, whether a major work, a song, or a ballad, the youth which remained eternally his.

North . . South . . East . . West

Synthetic Characters in Western Fiction

By Frank L. Perrin

MORE and more the tendency of fiction writers seems to be to choose as their locale the region of the melting pot of the western country in the United States and to people it with the products of those processes and experiments in political and cultural alchemy which have attracted the attention of students and analysts for three generations. These writers have had the advantage of being able to study both source materials and the product almost at first hand. The record of hardships and achievements is an open book, with the memories of men and women supplying colorful settings and authenticating data.

* * *

I believe that wherever or whenever an untrue or exaggerated picture of the West has been presented in the guise of fiction the fault, if so it may be called, is that of the writer who predicates his or her entire thesis upon the assumption that readers would not be entertained by or comprehend an absolutely faithful portrayal of the strength, rather than of the weaknesses of the characters created and exploited. It may be that even those writers who have been long familiar with the peoples and places described hesitate to record their own true estimate of them. Perhaps they are persuaded to believe that book reviewers and book buyers and book borrowers have been taught to believe that every western town and many of the western cities are built up along or around the proverbial Main Street created by the author of one of the "best sellers" of a recent season.

Just now there is being perpetuated the fiction that the work of the pioneering founders in the western frontier country of less than a century ago was futile and unavailing because their grandsons and granddaughters have not unanimously adhered to the social, ethical and industrial creeds which were established by them. If it were to be admitted that this is the case, it may be said also that this desertion of old-time standards is almost everywhere apparent.

* * *

There was a day, before the era of rapid transit and easy access, when the West was a region apart. Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Bill Nye and their contemporaries clothed their people in exaggerated disguises of what their readers in other sections of the world regarded as the commonplace.

True, it was not primarily a civilization of culture that was transported to the plains states and the gold coast by ox-team and caravan in the years following 1848. But it was carried there, none the less, by those migrating from the more effete East. Disguised though they may have been, the seeds and roots of that so-called culture never perished. In another generation the proof of this was apparent. Churches and schools were founded, colleges built and equipped, and a new empire was conquered by peaceful penetration. It was by this means that the West expanded toward the East until the new met the old. This premise could be more easily established than could be the less plausible theory that the East marched out to meet the West.

Today I discover no separating line which defines or identifies two differing standards of civilization or culture in West and East. There are differing and diverging viewpoints, it is true. But these sectional disagreements concern economics, not morals, and expedients rather than the substantial things.

I have the profoundest respect and admiration for those portrayers of human characteristics who are able to point a moral and adorn a tale by putting into words uttered by the characters they create the wisdom or the folly which they seek to emphasize. Joseph Lincoln magnifies the vagaries and picturesqueness of his Cape Cod folks. In "As the Earth Turns" we trace the footsteps of the backwoods family in Maine. Edna Ferber, with the insight of a deep student, paints pictures of my own familiar Middle West and the farms and mill towns of Wisconsin.

* * *

But there is this about these cleverly adorned chronicles that should be discovered and realized: There is conscious exaggeration indulged, it may be, for the purpose of emphasis. Crudities are emphasized either by too high or too drab colors. Human frailties are made to emphasize and bring into relief desired or imagined human virtues. The result is that we get, not the true picture of our neighbors no longer remote, but instead more or less ludicrous puppets treading a stage set by clever designers. I should prefer a truer portrayal of the people, with no less of scenic effects.

Mirror of Opinion

The New Japanese Language

NOT very long ago the Minister of Education in Japan declared that the national language of Japan should be purified because the modern tendency to take in exotic words had gone too far. He said, for example, that the practice of calling one's mother *mama* and father *papa* when there are perfectly beautiful Japanese words like *o-kaa-sama* and *o-too-sama* is inexcusable.

Various opinions were expressed through the newspapers and periodicals both by the conservatives and the "modernists." But no one can deny that in the daily conversation of the "modern" young people and on the pages of newspapers and magazines we find a generous sprinkling of words of European origin. Many of these are Japanese corruptions or modifications whose connotations are sometimes not known in the land of their origin.

For example, the words: *mobo* from "modern boy," meaning a "sheik"; *moga*, from "modern girl," meaning a "flapper"; *rumpen*, from "lumpenproletariat"; *ero*, from "erotic"; *guro*, from "grotesque"; and *tero*, from "terrorism"; *puro*, from "proletariat"; and *interi*, from "intelligentsia," are some of the common examples. No wonder the Japanese of the older generation cannot understand the modern language of their own native land.

The purist, however, seems to forget that the bulk of the so-called Japanese words are of Chinese origin. . . .

Furthermore, the contacts with the Portuguese, the Dutch and other European countries during the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries resulted in the importation of numerous words which today pass as native words as far as the common people are concerned. . . .

In more modern times, that is, after the Restriction (1867) an enormous quantity of English words has been absorbed by the Japanese. . . . There are about fifteen hundred of these English words, and with the advance of time the number is mounting very rapidly. For this reason, the reading public cannot understand its newspapers or magazines without the use of a dictionary of neologism. Unfortunately, many dictionaries of neologism have been written by people who do not understand the English language and the definition of the words are often erroneous. . . .

Of course, with the aid of a good instructor in the pronunciation of English, the Japanese can master the proper pronunciation of English. The educated people in Japan today speak with a tolerably good pronunciation.

As for the future of the Japanese language, no one can say, but it is very likely, if history can be used to predict the future, that the Japanese will assimilate all the exotic elements she adopts and make it her own as she has been able to assimilate to her civilization various elements of foreign origin in the past. The purists, like strident reformers, may continue to rave about the corruption of the language, but it looks as if they are striving against the tide of time.—*Henry S. Tatsumi, in the Japanese-American Courier* (Seattle, Wash.).

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

THERE are, I suppose, times when every man is a bit of a coward. He may flatter himself that his fear is really prudence, and that, in running away from awkward conundrums, he is following the path of wisdom. He may say: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and think himself "on the side of the angels." But in truth he is afraid.

I am afraid of making up my mind on India. No doubt I have good excuses for not making it up. I have never been to India, and I do not like to talk or write about things of which I have no first-hand knowledge. But, then, many millions of my fellow countrymen and fellow electors are in the same plight; and they are being asked, adjured, bidden to make up their minds upon Indian constitutional reform.

* * *

My first notions of India were derived, 40-odd years ago, from a famous Anglo-Indian official and orientalist, the late Sir William Hunter. Presently Sir George Birdwood, no less famous, filled up some of the gaps Hunter had left. Then, of course, I read Kipling and many other writers on India. One hot summer in Italy I met a British "collector" of a populous Indian district. He was spending his well-earned leave from the sun-scorched Indian plains in studying Italian co-operative methods so that he might help to redeem the poverty-stricken masses under his care from the clutches of moneylenders. From his behavior I judged that the sense of trusteeship in Anglo-Indian officials is no myth.

In later years I got to know Indian Brahmins, Mussulmans, native princes and agitators, not forgetting Mahatma Gandhi himself. Distinguished and highly cultured Indian ladies honored me with their enlightened views. Ex-viceroys told me of their perplexities, and I heard members of the Simon Commission confess their hopes and fears. Nevertheless, or therefore, I feel I know nothing. Indeed, I am cowardly enough to be glad that I am neither a member of Parliament nor now an editor, nor one of those people who, because they have spent months or years in some part of India, are looked upon as "authorities" and expected to guide the thoughts of others.

* * *

Still, I am an elector. How ought I to vote in case a political crisis and a general election should be brought on by the government constitutional reform scheme? Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, has assured the country in an impressive broadcast talk that the Government's scheme is the quintessence of constructive wisdom, and that all British officials with recent experience of India, from the Viceroy downward, back it through thick and thin. Lord Lloyd, a former Governor of Bombay, inveighs against it vehemently, as does Mr. Winston Churchill, who has called it, also in a broadcast talk, a "monstrous monument of shams," a betrayal of "our guardianship of the teeming myriad population of Indian toilers" and "a solemn abdication and repudiation of duty."

Nor is this all. The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who is vice-president in Rabindranath Tagore's Institution in Bengal, a man closely acquainted and keenly sympathetic with the Indian masses, damns the scheme as totally inadequate and urges, with truth, that every popular leader in India, to say nothing of the Congress Party, repudiates it. He admits that, in the provinces, the new Constitution would give more representation to women and to the poor; but, when he surveys the proposals for authoritative government at the center, he says: "I am frankly full of doubt and hesitation and suspicion." He wants something that "would appeal to Indian good will"; and he declares that, in spite of good intentions, we have blundered because "we have never yet touched India's heart."

What is "India's heart"? Is its beat everywhere the same among her 350,000,000 inhabitants (mainly illiterates), her scores of races, many religions and hundreds of states? Have her twentieth-century intellectuals and her second-century peasantry quite the same outlook? Would the Untouchables and the high-caste Brahmins respond in the same way to the same "good will"? If Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd are right, the government scheme may bring on disaster. If Mr. Andrews and Mr. Lansbury are right, it can bring little or no real improvement. But would a native ruler so progressive as the Maharajah of Bikaner back it wholeheartedly if it were altogether bad?

* * *

One thing is certain. To make an acceptable and workable Constitution for India is a more complex task than it would be to make a constitution for Europe. For one thing, India is more diversified than Europe. For another, one cannot think of a Europe under a "ruling power" which would feel that it held an immense trusteeship, and the best of whose officials would know the worth of the "Sahib touch."

Here I think I see what is wrong with the British Government's scheme—there is no room or provision in it for the "Sahib touch." How would it be if a prince of the British Royal Family should take on, as a life mission, the job of ruling India as a self-governing dominion, with full equality of dominion status, and in a spirit of trust toward all her peoples? It might be a risk, but I, for one, should be bold enough to applaud it with both hands.